THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

A Weekly Newspaper for the Jewish Home

VOL. XXV — MONTREAL, DECEMBER 25, 1942 — No. 12

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Says No Anti-Jewish Bias In Finland

The Finnish Government, through its legation at Washington, declared that Jews were not being persecuted in Finland and that there had been no change in their status.

"Some" undesirable aliens, it was said, have been interned, but their treatment "has not in any way been influenced by considerations of race or religion." The government attributed reports of persecution to Communists.

The announcement was contained in a statement made by T. O. Vahervuori, charge d'affaires here, to Dr. Simon Federbusch of the Bronx, formerly head rabbi of the Jewish congregation in Helsinki, who requested information on the subject. Mr. Vahervuori's reply follows:

"I am instructed by the Finnish Government to inform you that the rumors spread by the Swedish Communist paper Arbetaren in Stockholm, as well as by some other newspapers, about the position of Jews in Finland are altogether false and without any foundation in fact.

"The allegation that the Jewish citizens of Finland are in danger of extermination by deportation to Poland is completely baseless and untrue, as they enjoy all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen of Finland regardless of race or creed, and, consequently, cannot be deported to any foreign country.

(Continued on Page Eight)

No Civic Rights To Be Left To Jews In France

"Absolutely no civic rights" will be left to Jews in France after a "vast legislative program" concerning them has been put into application. In short, the notorious "Nuremberg Laws" will be introduced throughout the country. Until occupation became total, Vichy had left at least some rights to Jews in the "free zone."

The new legislation was foreshadowed in Paris by Louis Darquier de Pellepoix, Minister for Jewish questions. He explained that "race," not religion, would be the touchstone and that the laws would affect about 1,500,000 Jews. They will include the deprivation of French nationality for those naturalized after August, 1927; special schools for Jewish children and "even the creation of ghettos;" easy divorce for non-Jews married to Jews, the internment of all foreign Jews in concentration camps and the dismissal of all Jews and half-Jews employed in public services.

The German radio, heard by The United Press in New York, said that all naturalizations since 1870 would be "tested" because a great many Jews had received French citizenship when Alsace and Lorraine, taken from France then, were restored after the First World War. The United Press reported from London that the Paris radio had said that Jews must wear the star of David and take Jewish first names.

Even without waiting for this legislation, measures against Jews

(Continued on Page Two)

No Jew In Holland After July 1, Nazi Plan

Dutch Jews up to the age of 70 have been deported to the internment camp of Westerbork. This is revealed in a notice published in the Joodsche Weekblad, the organ of the Amsterdam Jewish Council, that "the nearest relations of Willem Block announce his death at Westerbork at the age of 69."

The Nazi authorities in Holland decided to organize round-up of Jews for mass deportation to the East only after curfew hours, in view of the violent demonstrations by Dutchmen which have taken place whenever a group of Jews has been publicly led to the assembly points. Trains with deportees are now leaving Amsterdam at 3 a.m.

The transports are at the rate of 600 persons a day, and it is estimated that if the deportations continue on the same scale, no Jew will be left in Holland after July 1, 1943. Eighty-four thousand Jews have already gone. Although people over 60 years of age are exempt from the deportation order, they mostly volunteer to accompany their deported relatives and as a result entire families are deported together.

Skilled workers are known to have been taken for work in factories in Germany, while the unskilled have been sent to Poland, where they are employed on road-building and fortification work. Nothing is known about the fate of deportees who are unfit for manual work, and it is feared that many of them have been put to death.

That thousands of Jews are hiding in houses of their non-Jewish friends after having been provided

[illegible] Dutch, the Dutch "Vere-Vlster," recently complained that he had been flooded with letters expressing sympathy for the Jews.

Meanwhile, numerous articles urging the Dutch population to assist their persecuted Jewish brethren have been published in the Dutch underground press.

One of these illegal papers contained the full text of a telegram sent to Dr. Seyss-Inquart, Reichskommissar in the Netherlands, by the Dutch Protestant and Catholic Churches protesting against the deportation of Jews.

(Continued on Page Eight)

Willkie Promotes Accord, Wins Medal

Accepting a silver medal for his "promotion of better understanding between Christians and Jews in America," Wendell L. Willkie deplored the use of the word "tolerance" in connection with the treatment of one group by another in this country. He stressed that "it is not tolerance that one is entitled to in America; it is the right of every citizen in America to be treated by other citizens as an equal."

The 1942 award was presented by the American Hebrew, the publication, in Mr. Willkie's offices at 15 Broad Street, New York, and among the committee of judges were President Roosevelt, Mayor La Guardia and Governor Lehman.

Touching on the use of the word "tolerance," Mr. Willkie said: "No man has the right in America to treat any other man 'tolerantly,' for tolerance is the assumption of superiority. Our liberties are the equal rights of every citizen."

Making the presentation, Joseph H. Hihen, editor and publisher of the magazine, lauded the contributions of Mr. Willkie "to the unity of peoples at home and abroad, directly and indirectly, by speaking out boldly against discrimination, against minority hatreds, and for national unity here, and by carrying the message of American good-will all over the earth."

The medal, wrought in silver instead of bronze as heretofore, because of the scarcity of the alloy, portrays two figures personifying Jew and Christian together ascending "the mountain of understanding" toward high reaches of spiritual comradeship. The award was established in 1930 and it is given annually for outstanding achievement in promoting unity.

Zionist Platform Follows Policy Set In U.S.

The demand for the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth after the war and for the transfer of the control of immigration to the Jewish Agency, expressed first at the extraordinary Zionist convention in America last May, has become the official political platform of the Zionist Movement, following the ratification of the New York resolutions by the Small Actions Committee of the Zionist Organization in Jerusalem.

The vote on the resolution incorporating these demands, submitted by David Ben Gurion, resulted in 31 for and four against; three members abstained from voting. Those opposing the resolution were three representatives of Hashomer Hatzair and one member of the Ichud.

The resolution declared that "the Small Council of the Zionist General Council endorses the Zionist political line as defined by its representatives at the All-Zionist Conference in America in May, 1942, which lays down that the new world order that will follow victory cannot be established on foundations of peace, justice, and equality unless the problem of Jewish homelessness is finally solved. The Conference urges that the gates of Palestine be opened, that the Jewish Agency be vested with the control of immigration into Palestine and with the necessary authority for the building up of the country, including the development of its unoccupied and uncultivated lands; and that Palestine be established as a Jewish Commonwealth integrated in the structure of the new [illegible]

Isaac Grunbaum, member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, stated that the Executive had decided to convene a special session of the Small Committee of the Zionist General Council for the purpose of discussing the position in the Diaspora and their demands in this connection.

Urges Sweden As Shelter For Polish Jews

Robert Soreman, Laborite M. P., advanced in London a proposal that Polish Jews, threatened with extermination by the Germans, be sent temporarily to Sweden under United Nations auspices.

Mr. Soreman said that he would ask Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden whether he would approach the Vatican, Sweden and other neutral powers with the view to making representations to the German Government regarding the treatment of Jews in Poland.

Mr. Eden would be asked, Mr. Soreman added, "whether he will consider proposing to the Swedish Government temporary migration of Polish Jews to Sweden under appropriate guarantees, including the supply of necessities by the United Nations."

The President of Costa Rica instructed Foreign Minister Alberto Echandi Montero to arrange an organization for joint action of Central America and Panama in defense of European Jews against Nazi persecution.

"I declare with vehemence," the President said, "my most angry protest in my own name and that of the government and people of Costa Rica and offer to do whatever is in my power to help these victims of the Nazis."

The Finnish Government officially denies that the Germans have demanded the extradition of a number of Jewish emigres from Germany.

The denial admits, however, that some "criminal" refugees may have been taken care of by the police and that actually four of them have been expelled from Finland, as well as twenty "stranded" persons, who are not, however, Central European Jews.

The denial does not mention reports that a number of Jews have been sent to Finnish concentration camps.

Refugee Throngs, Under Vichy Forced Labor, Pray For Allied Success In North Africa

While the eyes of the world are on North Africa and the advance of the Allied fighting forces, there is one group whose fervent wishes for Allied success cannot be surpassed—the group to whom President Roosevelt referred in his recent statement when he said:

"I have requested the liberation of all persons in Northern Africa who had been imprisoned because they opposed the efforts of the Nazis to dominate the world, and I have asked for the abrogation of all laws and decrees inspired by Nazi governments or Nazi ideologists."

Fighting French circles rejoice that followers of General Charles de Gaulle, who have been held prisoners under the Vichy regime in North Africa, estimated at 10,000, will be freed.

Other groups concerned are the unfortunate thousands who had sought refuge in France—Spanish Loyalists and refugees from Germany and Austria—held in Vichy-ruled concentration camps in Africa, and the Jewish population of Algeria and Morocco.

Most of the refugees in France volunteered at the outbreak of the war to serve with the French Army. The rulers of the Third Republic, once a stronghold of democracy, turned down their offer. Instead, the refugees were sent to concentration camps in France, where remnants of the Spanish Loyalist forces already were held. Thousands of able-bodied men then confined there decided to join the French Foreign Legion under what may be called duress, the alternative being an indefinite period of internment. The [illegible] [illegible] the camps. [illegible]

[illegible] Algeria and Morocco [illegible] Vichy-controlled Morocco and Algeria were badly in want of labor, mostly for technical projects. The labor shortage was felt most keenly in the scheme for construction of a trans-Sahara railroad. In view of this situation French authorities decided to avail themselves arbitrarily of the services of those dismissed Foreign Legionnaires who, as Spanish and German refugees, were without protection. Again these men were gathered in camps and were compelled to do what amounted to forced labor for the Vichy government.

The news that has reached the outside world about the fate of these unfortunates has been sketchy. It is known that seven concentration camps were established in Morocco and about as many in Algeria, housing roughly 5,000 men. But that was early in 1941. Changes have occurred since then. According to recent estimates 30,000 are doing forced labor. The total of anti-Fascist refugees in Algiers and Morocco is estimated at about 55,000 men, women and children.

A letter that gives evidence of conditions in these camps has been reproduced in the "Aufbau," German language organ of the New World Club, of New York.

Here is a translation of a part of the letter:

"With several hundred others I live on the outskirts of the Sahara, where we are building a road. The first eight kilometers have been accomplished. The road shall lead to Dakar, a distance of 2,500 kilometers. This means work enough for our lifetime. Unfortunately, there is no chance for me to get out of here, since I am unable to secure a permit of residence in France although I would willingly have given my blood for that country. It seems I must have sinned heavily, for my atonement is a heavy one indeed. I have to do forced labor and must work without wages.

"We are paid a small daily allowance — 50 centimes (then the equivalent of 1¼ cents). The meals are insufficient and we suffer terribly from hunger. But what is, perhaps, still worse, we are covered with lice. No wonder, since we have only one shirt and one change of trousers. No soap has been seen for more than four months; no possibility, either, for a wash with warm water. I sleep with 150 men in an abandoned hangar, open to the rains. During daytime the heat in the quarry where we are working is almost unbearable, and at night we keep shivering despite two blankets. In other words, I am utterly miserable. This week our squad is to march into the desert, 400 kilometers deep. I don't see how I'll be able to survive that, but for a miracle.

"A Jewish merchant whom I met here is very kindly expending the postage for this letter. I am spending my allowances on a few dates or cigarettes. If the miracle of my liberation should ever come to pass it can be initiated from nowhere but America. I beg you with all my heart to obtain an affidavit (of financial support) for me. . . . The funny part about my story is that I was demobilized long ago. I am no longer a Legionnaire but still in uniform—in the rags of a uniform, rather. . . . I have not even socks."

The anti-Jewish rules the Petain government had set up in France were extended to French protectorates and colonies in July, 1941. Xavier Vallat, who had been made French Minister for Jewish Affairs, went on an inspection tour through Morocco and Algeria, after which he reported to his government on an agreement with General Maxime Weygand and the French governors of those territories as to "elimination of Jewish influence" from economic and political life in those regions.

Out of more than 3,000 Jews who held posts in the colonial administration of Algeria, only 400 were in office by Dec. 15, 1941. Two weeks later the Algerian authorities cancelled [illegible] cases of all Jewish Jews [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. Michael Jacobs of Baltimore, Maryland, visited Mrs. S. W. Jacobs, Cote St. Antoine Road, and has returned home.

Miss Barbara Walker, who attends Wheaton College, in Boston, Mass., is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Walker, Westmount Avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Singer, Cote des Neiges Road, have returned from New York.

Miss Wylma Jacobs, who attends Whitby Ladies College, at Whitby, Ontario, is spending the holidays with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Ardsley Avenue, Westmount.

[illegible] Avenue, are spending the holidays at Lac Brule.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Edelstone and son, Gordon, Sherbrooke Street West, are spending the holidays at Lac Brule.

Miss Lilla Blumberg, Sherbrooke Street West, is spending a few days at Morin Heights, Quebec.

Mrs. Horace R. Cohen, Miss Judith Cohen and David Cohen, Westmount Avenue, are spending the holidays at Lac Brule.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Jacobs, Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe, in Montreal for a few days, were at the bar-mitzvah of Donald Stephen Faerman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Faerman, Westmount Avenue.

Joseph Levinson, Junior, Westmount Avenue, has gone to Phoenix, Arizona.

Aaron Schachter and children, Bernard and Rayetta, Douglas Avenue, are spending two weeks at Ste. Agathe.

Miss Irene Tall, who is attending Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Tall, Victoria Avenue.

Mrs. Harry Pullan, of Toronto, is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. Markus, Lansdowne Avenue.

Mrs. J. Weiner, Chomedy Street, is visiting relatives in New York.

Miss Irma Joan Caplan, Grosvenor Avenue, is visiting Mrs. M. Simmons, in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jassby, Forden Avenue, are spending the holidays at their home in Ste. Adele, and have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. J. Wener, Mrs. Herbert Vinberg, Mr. and Mrs. M. Heilig, Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Dlievitz, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Sperber.

Miss Ruth Bronfman, Westmount Avenue, has left for New York to visit her brothers-in-law and sisters, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Butler, and Mr. and Mrs. William Gestger; and for [illegible] where she will be the guest of Mrs. Sam Bronfman, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Roger, and son, Robert, of Toronto, are spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Flanders, at their cottage in Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Marshall and family, Murray Hill Avenue, are spending their holidays at their cottage in St. Sauveur.

Miss Mildred Solomon, Grosvenor Avenue, has left to visit friends in Rochester, N.Y.

A. Kellnor, Elm Avenue, has returned from a week's visit in Lac Brule.

Miss Elaine Robinson, Forden Avenue, is visiting relatives in Worcester, Mass.

Harry Batshaw and Dr. Anne Tarshis Batshaw, and children, Zipporah and Louis David, Montrose Avenue, are spending the holidays at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. J. C. Asch, Victoria Avenue, has returned from a two weeks visit with friends and relatives in Sudbury and Toronto.

Henry Weinfield, Elm Avenue, spent a few days in New York, with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Berger.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Newell, of Farnham, visited the latter's mother, Mrs. J. Elkin, Arlington Avenue.

Norman Warner, R.A.F., F.C., and Mrs. Warner, formerly Miss Eleanor Jacobs, have returned from their honeymoon and are living with the latter's mother, Mrs. S. W. Jacobs, Cote St. Antoine Road.

Mrs. Allan Bronfman, Belvedere Road, was at home in honor of her niece, Mrs. Edward Adeland, formerly Miss Hannah Jacobs.

Mrs. M. Eliosoff, Maplewood Avenue, has returned from Brantford, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Brodie, Hartland Avenue, are in Brooklyn, N.Y., visiting their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Echenthal. They will also spend a week in Salem, Mass., with their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. N. Turlow.

Chr. J. J. Clamen, R.C.A. is in town on furlough, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Clamen, St. Urbain Street.

Mrs. I. Ornstein, Durocher Avenue, has left to spend a few weeks in Roberval, Quebec.

NO CIVIC RIGHTS TO BE LEFT TO JEWS IN FRANCE

(Continued from Page One)

ago becoming leader of Free Frenchmen, left the Swiss border and was preparing to leave France when German customs guards intervened. All the fugitives were arrested, together with a number of French nationals who were giving them aid.

That news regarding these laws should emanate from Paris is not strange, [illegible] Paris as "Chief of Government" Pierre Laval's capital and Vichy as Marshal Henri Philippe Petain's, possibly with a view to indicating the marshal to move north. In any case, Mr. Laval himself is frequently on the banks of the Seine as on those of the Allier, and he [illegible] Most all public services would be centralized, as well as all means of information, including press and radio

Bnai Brith Women To Study War News

The Women's Supreme Council of Bnai Brith at Chicago designated that January be set aside as a period during which members will study and prepare to enter industry in an endeavor to relieve the labor shortage.

The action was taken at the Midwest conference of the council, which is the coordination organ of the 50,000 women and girls who are members of Bnai Brith. Mrs. Lenore Underwood, president, reported that literature is now being prepared by Max Baer, national director of vocational service.

"The need for vocational service and training is more apparent today than ever before," Mrs. Underwood said.

"If we are to explode the theory that we 'give too little too late' we must release as many men from defense industries as possible and yet maintain full production capacity. It therefore devolves upon the women of the country to give their time and effort in this connection."

Widow Of Famous Humorist Dies

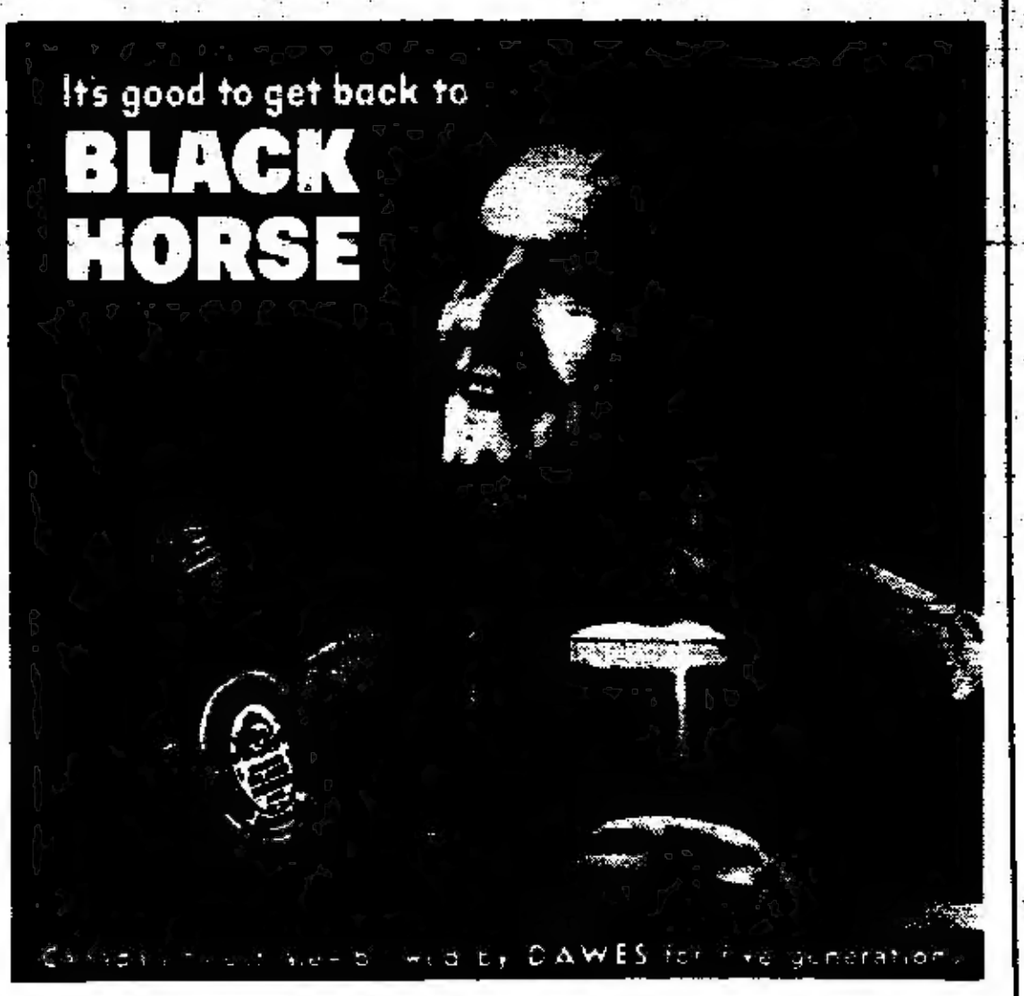
Mrs. Olga Loeff Rabinowitz, widow of Solomon Rabinowitz, famous Jewish writer and humorist who used the pen-name Sholom Aleichem and was known as "the Jewish Mark Twain," died in New York in her home, 131 East Twenty-ninth Street, after a short illness. Mrs. Rabinowitz was 77 years old.

Born in Russia, she was one of the first women dentists in that country, practicing there for ten years beginning half a century ago.

In 1914 Mrs. Rabinowitz came to New York with her husband to live. He died in 1916. In 1917-19 Mrs. Rabinowitz headed the Sholom Aleichem Publishing Company, which issued her husband's works. In 1935 she visited Russia as the guest of the Soviet Government on the occasion of the celebration of the eighteenth anniversary of her husband's birth.

Three daughters, Mrs. Marie Goldberg, of New York, Mrs. Lola Kaufman, of Newark, N. J., and Mrs. Emma Feigenberg, of Copenhagen, Denmark; and a son, Norman Raeben of New York, survive

What's the good word?



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Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. J. Boretsky, and her sons, Sender and Lawrence, 776 Wiseman Avenue, are leaving to spend two weeks at Ste. Agathe.

Pte. William Goodman, R.C.A.M.C., Jeanne Mance Street, is in New York.

Mrs. H. Kolb, 3704 Esplanade [illegible] is visiting her [illegible] Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Shaster and family, Miller Avenue, are spending the holidays at Lac Brule.

Mrs. H. L. Sourkes, de l'Epee Avenue, is spending three weeks at Trout Lake.

Mrs. R. Goldstein, St. Urbain Street, and Mrs. J. Schwartz, Park Avenue, spent a few days with the former's mother, Mrs. D. Ginsberg, in Ottawa.

Mrs. S. J. Usher and sons, Robert and David, Wilson Avenue, are visiting her father, M. Echenberg, in Sherbrooke.

Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Danziger, Cote St. Luc Road, are spending the holidays at Lac Brule.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Shain and son, Robert Jack, of Boston, Mass., visited Mr. and Mrs. M. Feuster, Bordeaux Avenue, for a few days, while here for the Feuster-Shapiro wedding.

Mrs. David Rutenberg and Miss Gloria Rutenberg, of Toronto, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Charlton, Vendome Avenue.

Mrs. E. Elkoueff, Canterbury Avenue, has returned from Brantford, Ontario.

Mrs. H. Gold entertained at a linen shower at the Gold Room at Eaton's, in honor of Miss Ruth Simpson, a bride-elect of December 26th.

Mrs. Abe Shragie, Outremont Avenue, entertained at a dinner and presentation in honor of Miss Molly Salmick, whose marriage to [illegible] took place on Dec. [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Bloomfield, Fairmount Avenue West, gave a dinner for the immediate family in honor of their son, Norton, who was two years old. About twelve guests were present. Mrs. William Pontilnik, grandmother of the child, assisted in serving.

Misses Roslyn Lerner and Celia Rosenbloom were hostesses at a tea in honour of Miss Dolly Lefkovitch, a bride-elect of January 10th, at the 400 Club, where a presentation was made. Present were Misses Grace Wilkin, Pearl Gossack, Doris Lefstein, Rita Berai, Raisie Kolker, Bella Glazer, and Mesdames W. Rabinovitch and H. Bercovitch.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Teblum, Hutchison Street, were at home for luncheon to celebrate the bar-mitzvah of their son, Norman, forty guests being present. They also entertained at a dinner party. One hundred and twenty guests were present.

Dr. and Mrs. Jesse Lefcourt, of Scarsdale, N.Y., are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Leon, 5145 Cote St. Luc Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman N. Gerser and daughter, Betty Jane, Fulton Avenue, have returned from a two weeks visit to Winnipeg, where they visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gerser.

Miss Felice Vineberg, Prudhomme Avenue, is spending a few days at Morin Heights, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Franklin and family, Grove Hill Place, are spending the holidays in Ivry Nord.

Mrs. Ralph J. Barnan, of Coaticook, has returned home after having visited her mother, Mrs. H. Sperber, Cote St. Luc Road.

Miss Sheila Godfrey, of Toronto, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. S. Gershon Levi, Grey Avenue.

Joseph Kilz, Chief E.R.A., R.C.N.V.R., is visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Silver, Queen Mary Road.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Vinsberg, Snowdon Avenue, are spending the holidays at Four Seasons Lodge, St. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. William Richter, Cote St. Luc Road, are spending a few days at Lac Brule.

Mrs. S. Vineberg, Girouard Avenue, is in New York, visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Snyder.

Miss Lottie Rabinovitch, of New York, spent a few days visiting her mother, Mrs. S. Rabinovitch, Grey Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Feldman, Vendome Avenue, are spending the holidays at Lac Brule.

Mrs. D. J. Elkin, Cote St. Luc Road, has left for Winnipeg, to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Werier.

Mrs. Philip Lefcourt, of Bronx, N.Y., is spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. M. Leon, 5145 Cote St. Luc Road.

Mrs. Irving Smith, and children, [illegible] with her mother, Mrs. D. Epstein, in Hamilton.

Mrs. M. Leon, 5145 Cote St. Luc Road, is entertaining on Saturday afternoon at a cocktail party, in honour of her out-of-town guests.

Eric Joseph Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. David R. Miller, Girouard Avenue, entertained the following at a private screening and supper in honour of his bar-mitzvah: Tony Amor, Ralph Marsh, Norman Rosenstone, Stanley Gold, Robert Stampleman, Cyril Lewis, Harry Notkin, Gordon Fischel, and Peter Lefcort.

Neurologist Honored

Dr. Bernard Sachs, past president of the New York Academy of Medicine, and one of the world's leaders in neurology, was honored at a special ceremony at the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York in tribute to his "sixty years of participation in the progress of medicine." Two hundred neurologists and psychiatrists attended the ceremony, at which Dr. Foster Kennedy, chief of the Neurological Service at Bellevue Hospital, presided.

The feature of the occasion was the presentation to Dr. Sachs of a special 700-page volume of original papers on progress in neurology contributed by eighty-three noted physicians in the United States and abroad. One contribution came from a surgeon in the British Navy aboard a battleship somewhere at sea, while another was smuggled from occupied Denmark.

Dr. Sachs, who will be eighty-five years old on Jan. 2, gave his colleagues his formula for staying young.

"The joy of work," he said, "is the joy of life. Don't let the biblical three-score-and-ten affect you. To add to the years stop counting them." Young medical men, he added, never had a better opportunity than now for contributing to the advancement of psychiatry and neurology.

Junior Hadassah raised $91,000 this year for the support of education, social service and settlement projects for youth in Palestine.

IN MONTREAL
[illegible] of offices naturally stop at the Windsor because of its reputation for dignified comfort and unobtrusive, courteous service and its convenient location—and because the Windsor is recognized as the proper place for business and social meetings.
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NOTICE

In order to insure delivery during the mid-year season when the mails are over-loaded, this paper will go to press a day early next week. Therefore, material for publication in the Review must be in the Montreal and Toronto offices not later than MONDAY, at 5 p.m. for publication in the issue of January 1st.

CASUALTY LIST

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Jacob Battle, 13 Park Place, Montreal, were informed by the R.C.A.F. headquarters overseas that their son, Sgt. Horace David Battle, R70439, was killed on active service overseas. Sgt. Battle did not return from a flight in a Wellington bomber over enemy territory. He was listed missing in a R.C.A.F. casualty list in October; now he is reported killed in action. Sgt. Battle was 20 years old and a graduate of the Westhill High School. He enlisted in May, 1941, and received his observer's wing in February 1942 at Mountain View, Ont. Afterwards he was assigned to special training in astro-navigation at Penfield Ridge, N.B., and was posted overseas in March. He was a graduate of the religious school of Shaar Hashomayim Congregation and had been head of the junior congregation and assistant cubmaster. He was active in the Y.M.H.A. and was captain of their basketball team which reach the Dominion semi-finals in 1941. He took part in amateur theatricals and debating and was an active member of the A.Z.A. and of Young Judaea. He had been junior counsellor at the Algonquin Camp in New York and a champion tennis player, swimmer and all-round athelete there.

In high school he was captain of the basketball team and he had won the City of Montreal High Schools championship in the low hurdle.

His father, who is engaged in the manufacture of work clothing in the city, is a member of Bnai Brith, the Montefiore Club, and the Y.M.H.A.

The War Efforts Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress states that a number of Jewish men with the Canadian forces at Dieppe who had been listed missing are now reported killed in that action, according to advices received by the next-of-kin based on Berlin information relayed through the International Red Cross. Among those who are now listed dead are Pte. Lionel Cohen, Sgt. Morris Greenberg, and Pte. Morris London, of the Royal Regiment of Canada; Pte. Samuel Berger, of the Essex Scottish Regiment; Pte. Paul Leon Magner, of the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, and Pte. Louis Goldin, of the Fusiliers Mont Royal.

This brings the total number of [illegible] and was wounded and 6 are prisoners of war. 15 of these men are from Toronto, 2 are from Windsor, 2 from Montreal and one each from Hamilton, Melville, Sask., Assiniboia, Sask., Regina, and Memphis, Tennessee.

Two Canadian Jews were honored for their part in this battle. Sgt. David Lloyd Hart, Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, of Montreal, received the Military Medal at Buckingham Palace in the presence of his two brothers who are also serving overseas, for his courage and efficiency in maintaining radio operations on the headquarters staff barge while it was under heavy enemy fire. Captain Ben. Brachman, of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, of Regina, who was wounded at Dieppe, was mentioned in dispatches.

Pte. Lionel Cohen, B67270, whose wife lives at 41 Lippincott Street, Toronto, was attached to battalion headquarters of the First Battalion of the Royal Regiment.

Sgt. Morris Greenberg, B66977, of the same regiment, lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Greenberg, 50 Oxford Street, Toronto. Newspapers reports immediately after the Dieppe raid stated that he had won the praise of his officers and fellow soldiers after he helped many wounded men back to safety under intense enemy fire. His younger brother, Sgt. Irving Greenberg, is serving with the 48th Highlanders of Canada overseas, and was a member of an anti-aircraft gun crew which recently brought down a Nazi bomber over Britain. Both brothers are natives of Toronto. Sgt. Morris Greenberg left his position in a shirt factory to enlist on the second day of the war. He has been overseas since Dunkirk.

Pte. Samuel Berger, A22530, was serving with the Essex Scottish Regiment at Dieppe. His father, Osias Berger, lives at 733 Niagara Street, Windsor.

Pte. Morris London, B68130, of Toronto, had taken part in several commando raids on enemy soil before he was listed as being at Dieppe. His wife lives at 61 Huron Street, Toronto.

Pte. Paul Leon Magner, B37330, went to Hamilton to enlist during the first days of the war when he found that Toronto units were overcrowded with volunteers. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Magner, live at 783 Dundas Street West, Toronto. His father is a barber.

Pte. Louis Goldin, D68382, was serving in the French regiment, Fusiliers Mont Royal, whose chaplain is Major Sabourin. This soldier-priest praised the Jewish private and told his mother upon his return to Montreal that the soldier's last words at Dieppe were: "Look up my mother when you come to Montreal, father."

"He was a good soldier," added Father Sabourin.

He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goldin, of 5336 Waverley Street, and was serving as truck driver with the Fusiliers Mont Royal. He was twenty-three years old, a graduate of the Jewish People's School, and was a member of the Y.M.H.A. His father, Joseph Goldin, is employed in war work overseas. A brother, Rudolph Goldin, is a draftsman with the R.C.N.V.R.

Royal Canadian Air Force Headquarters lists Sergeant Maxwell Ben. Hertz (Quowsky), R57671, of Vancouver, as missing after air operations overseas. Sergeant Hertz is the only son of Mr. and and Mrs. Harry Quowsky, of Vancouver. He was a graduate of the Vancouver Technical High School, a crack and versatile athelete, and devoted to amateur Yiddish theatricals. His brother-in-law, Leading Aircraftsman David Braverman, of Vancouver, and his cousins, Lieut. Samuel Ben, Aaron and Major Ben. Aaron, of Winnipeg, are in the armed services.

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Palestine Makes Beer For Troops

A string orchestra by drivers, of "Hamasvir," Municipal Bus Company of Tel Aviv, comprised of 35 drivers, recently gave two concerts in Jewish colonies. Standing room only signs were displayed.

Owing to the rising demand for beer on both the military and the civilian markets, the Palestine Brewery, Ltd., at Rishon-le-Zion, has enlarged its plant and capacity to a substantial degree, but a gap still exists between demand and [illegible] to 1941, they advanced to 4,000,000 in 1940 and 7,500,000 in 1941. They further rose to 4,500,000 litres for the first six months of 1942, promising a total of 10,000,000 litres for the year. Deliveries of beer to military camps have priority. To cope with the higher demand, a second brewery will be opened by the company at Bat Yam, south of Jaffa, at the end of the year.

All private motor vehicles with the exception of those essential for the war effort have been ordered removed from the highways of Palestine. Municipal buses and taxis are exempted.

Seven thousand phials of anti-typhus vaccine produced in Palestine have been sent through the Red Cross to refugees in South Russia. In addition, other medicaments are being shipped at regular intervals from Palestine Jewry to Soviet Russia.

The Hebrew University at Jerusalem opened its 18th academic year the first week of November, a month later than usual, after students were enabled to complete four full months of work on the farms to help increase Palestine's food supply. Deferred status has been given to students in the scientific departments to prepare them for specific war work or for war industries. Several members of the faculty and over 500 students are serving in the armed forces.

The first non-stop express train service between Palestine and Egypt was recently inaugurated, marking an important new transport link between the two countries.

A Hebrew text book on Jerusalem comprising 300 pages, with a comprehensive section of the history of the city, its antiquities, properties, streets and institutions, has been published by Dr. Zeev Vilnai. The Holy city now has a population of 160,000 of which 85,000 are Jews, he reports.

In the days of Nehemiah the population of Jerusalem was 15,000; in 1481 there were 10,000 Moslems and 200 Jews; in 1583 there were 1,200 Jews, all Sephardi. A gradual increase set in later on; 1,000 in 1779; 3,000 in 1838; 5,700 in 1839; 20,000 in 1900; 40,000 in 1905; and 45,000 in 1913, the year before the outbreak of the last War. After War I the population had decreased to 31,000 owing to the expulsions by the Turkish military authorities.

Mass arrests of Jews charged with spreading "false and alarming information" in connection with North African developments are reported from all Nazi dominated countries.

QUEBEC CITY

Born, to Flt/Lt. and Mrs. C. Shapiro, of Yarmouth, N.S., a daughter, Saundra.

Bnai Brith Lodge 1270 met in the Community Centre, H. Yaffe presiding. Rabbi B. Mednick spoke.

Mrs. M. Sternlieb, Calixa Lavallee, entertained at tea.

Mrs. B. Bimbenbaum, Calixa Lavallee, entertained at tea.

Lillian Freiman Chapter of Hadassah has as officers: Mrs. M. Pollack, president; others, Mesdames Charles Marks, O. Miller, B. Rubin, I. Shimmelman.

Ladies' Aid, at the home of Mrs. J. T. Bigman, Fraser Street, elected: president, Mrs. M. Forster; others: Mesdames A. Shapiro, N. Pedvis, A. Simak, E. Gillman. Mrs. Bigman thanked the retiring president, Mrs. M. Gardner. Present were: Mesdames M. Gardner, N. Pedvis, J. Schwartzman, S. Shaffer, S. Dorfman, I. Heudler, E. Gillman, A. Simak, Charles Marks, M. Pollack, I. Shimmelman, M. Shimmelman, H. Lax, A. Shapiro, J. Forster, O. Miller, R. Robinson, of Boston, Mass., P. Joseph, of Amos, and L. Saimonovitz.

Mrs. P. Joseph, accompanied by her children, Judy and Michael, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lax, St. Cyrille Street.

Mrs. M. Robinson, with her children, Lynn and Peter, of Boston, Mass., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lax, St. Louis Road.

Miss Jacqueline Lax, who attends Queen's University, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lax, St. Louis Road.

Jack Deitcher, who is a student at Sir George Williams College, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Deitcher, St. Foye Road.

Herman Elser, who is attending Queen's University, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Elser, Montcalm Avenue.

Miss [illegible], who is [illegible] who are attending Queen's University, are spending the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Simak, Bougainville Avenue.

Miss Anne Schwartzman, who is a student at Sir George Williams College, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Schwartzman, Murray Avenue.

Pte. Sidney Pedvis, R.C.A.M.C., McGill University, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Pedvis, Brown Avenue.

Charles Bigman, who attends the University of Toronto, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bigman, Bunde Street.

The shortage of doctors in Hungary is forcing the authorities to allow some Jewish doctors to resume practicing.

Another shipment gets through!
SOUTH AFRICAN Brandy
(75% proof spirit)
10 oz. . . . $1.15
26 oz. . . . $2.80
40 oz. . . . $4.20
PAARL TAWNY (Port type) 124% proof spirit 26 oz. . . . 90c
DRY SHERRY (125% proof spirit) 26 oz. . . . 95c

English Rabbi Wins 400 Pounds In Slander Suit

Giving his reserved judgment in the slander action, brought in the High Court by the Rev. Maximilian Fried against Abram Isaac Bard, arising out of incidents at the Finchley District Synagogue, in London, England, Mr. Justice Atkinson awarded Mr. Fried £400 damages, reports the London Jewish Chronicle.

Mr. Fried complained that during a service on October 13, 1941, which he was conducting in his capacity as paid Reader, Mr. Bard, honorary warden, said, "You are reading the wrong prayer, shut up," and that after the service Mr. Bard said, "you are suspended, you are not Minister any longer."

The defence was a denial of the allegations and alternative pleas of privilege and justification.

Giving judgment, his Lordship said, with regard to the dispute as to whether Psalm 27 should be read on the day in question — the last day of the Feast of Tabernacles — strict following of the Jewish Law required the Psalm to be read throughout the Feast, although there was a local custom not to read it on the last day. There was nothing improper in Mr. Fried reading it.

His Lordship was satisfied that Mr. Bard made use of the words attributed to him. The first alleged slander was not defamatory but the second one was. Mr. Bard was in a malicious frame of mind when he resolved with the other Wardens to suspend the plaintiff. The whole of his attack on Mr. Fried was to provide a defence for the unseemly row which he created without any justification. The things which were alleged against Mr. Fried in support of the plea of justification were trifling and not one of the mistakes alleged against him in his conduct of services was substantiated.

Judgment for £400 and costs were entered against Mr. Bard, who was granted a stay of execution.

Kitchener Rabbi Awarded $6,275 Damages For Dismissal

Combined damages for $6,275.70 were awarded Louis Axelrod by an Assize Court jury under Mr. Justice Urquhart against the Jewish Congregation of Kitchener (Beth Jacob Corporation), S. G. Mauzberg, J. Lederman and Rabbi Chaim M. Zimmerman.

The action was the result of alleged wrongful dismissal of Rabbi Axelrod from his post as teacher, rabbi, cantor and slaughterer for the congregation; for alleged libellous statements made through two Hebrew newspapers, and for back salary.

Rabbi Axelrod contended that he had been engaged on a three-year contract basis, and that he had wrongfully been dismissed from his post shortly after assuming his duties.

The jury's awards, based on "yes" or "no" answers to two dozen questions concerning the circumstances, were divided as follows: For wrongful dismissal, $3,506.70; for libel, three amounts totalling $2,500; for back salary, $270. Rabbi Zimmerman was held responsible by the jury for one libel only, damages of which were assessed at $500.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Abbey, 5440 Shuter Street, Montreal. Mrs. Abbey was Rhoda Ramstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ramstein, Graham Gardens, Toronto. Mr. Abbey is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Abramowitz, 4350 Coolbrook Avenue, Montreal.

Mrs. J. Rubin who redonated the raffle which was won by Mrs. S. Long. Next meeting December 29th, at 8:30 p.m., at the home of Mrs. D. Klepper, 5063 Hutchison Street, Salbh Rubin Unit will meet at the home of Mrs. M. Singerman, 4542 Wilson Avenue, on December 30th, at 8:30 p.m. $50 was donated to Sara Aron Brotman Unit by L. Rosen. Chaie Moishe Hersh Unit meets at the home of Mrs. N. London, 47 Maplewood Avenue, on Tuesday, December 29th, at 7:30 p.m. Annual raffle was won by Mrs. J. Levit, 7204 Champagneur Avenue. Henry Shuster Unit meets at the home of Mrs. D. Weiner, 4527 Esplanade Avenue, December 28th, at 8:30 p.m.; Junior League Unit, at the home of Mrs. A. Doctor, 595 Bloomfield Avenue, December 29th, at 8:30 p.m. Tikvah Unit at the home of Mrs. H. Schlieder, 5687 Park Avenue, December 29th, at 8:30 p.m. Dr. I. W. Kaufman guest speaker.

● **UNITED TALMUD TORAHS** campaign which commences January 14th, seeks $74,300, the largest ever set for the purpose in Montreal. Lazarus Phillips, campaign chairman, said that this objective is not even one-quarter of the money required if the community would endeavor to give every Jewish child a Hebrew religious education. Ben. Beutel and Irving Riddell, chairmen of the Special Names Committee, with Joseph Guttman and Max Selgier as vice-chairmen, are building an organization to canvass over 1200 cards. Key Men of the Special Names Committee: J. B. Becker, L. Crevoisier, A. I. Gadal, Samuel Guttman, A. Albert, Isaac Gold, Maurice Hartt, M.L.A., Dr. M. Ratner, M. Shachat, J. Sternthal, J. Ostsky, Louis Hermato, Convenor of Zones, will have assisting him as district chairmen: Jack Brodie, R. Cummings, D. Goodman, Samuel Jason, M. Maxwell. Control Chairmen of Zones under the District Chairmen: I. Ai. Bavitch, Harry Banner, Samuel Black, M. M. Botner, O. Chasan, Ed. Cosman, S. Ferguson, Lax. Frankman, Al. Gold, M. Goodman, H. Hennenman, A. I. Lang, L. L. Malnoff, Samuel Paperman, Jack Smith, M. H. Starr, Samuel Stein, Ben. Strricker, I. L. Tobias, M. L. Zifkin. Headquarters, Confederation Building, 1238 McGill College Avenue; Ha. 0245.

Irving Hamovitz, thirteen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Hamovitz, 5237 Waverley Street, Montreal.

—Kashtan's

● **METRO GIRLS CLUB** met at the home of Dora Lithwin, 265 Fairmount Avenue West, with two new members, Mary Diamond and Betty Cohen. A fifth parcel was sent overseas. Rae Rosenbloom has charge of social events. Membership is still open. Call Ida Rodiack, La. 1761; Clara Kahane, Do. 0779; Marion Pivnick, Et. 6678.

● **OUTREMONT VICTORY CLUB** food shower to benefit Canadian Aid to Russia Fund, takes place on Saturday, December 26th, at 5150 Park Avenue. Mrs. M. Wiseman, president; Mrs. S. Karp, treasurer; Mrs. E. Ezrafeld, secretary.

● **HEBREW NATIONAL RABBINICAL SEMINARY** held an examination of classes in Chevra Kadisha Synagogue, speakers being Rabbi Mendel Sachs, the Dean, formerly of Radin, and son-in-law of the late "Chofetz Chaim"; Rabbi Hersh Cohen, chairman of the Rabbinical Council; Rabbis Wachtfogel, S. Hershorn, C. N. Denberg, of Chevra Kadisha Congregation, and Rabbis Fenkevitch and Steinman of the Seminary; A. Albert, treasurer of the Rabbinical Seminaries; and H. Wolofsky was chairman. The following pupils showed distinction in the knowledge of Mishnayoth Gemorah and their commentaries: S. Cohen, A. Drazin, J. Drazin, C. Mandelcorn, A. Berliner, M. Gralk, S. Machtevitch, H. Cohen, M. Grigsman, D. Miller, M. Schwartz, Joseph Deitscher, W. Gerstein, R. Rosenzweig.

● **UKRAINIAN JEWISH WOMEN'S FARBAND** gave a concert in Talmud Torah Hall, in aid of Jewish orphans of the Ukraine. The president, Mrs. B. Weintrub, spoke; melodies were sung by Cantor D. Latner; candles were lit in candelabra which were made and presented by S. Solomon; Cantor N. Reanick sang Jewish folk songs; Bernard Wexler played the violin, accompanied on the piano by Henry Albert; Lazare Rosemarin sang, accompanied by J. Rosemarin. Reverend J. K. Goldbloom appealed for funds and Hyman Grauer built charges of the collection, after a benediction of the Rabbi, Mrs. Rosemarin, accompanied by Mr. Rosemarin, Kosto Tchodoroff, an exile from Bulgaria, spoke.

● **NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH JUNIORS** cabaret party takes place on Sunday, December 27, at 10 p.m. at the Sameovar, 1424 Peel Street, Turkey dinner, floor show and dancing. Call Misses Lilian Goodman, Dollard 3885; Marilyn Matta, Dexter 6880; Pauline Mendelsohn, Walnut 1800.

● **MONTREAL MEETINGS** ●

[redacted]

● **CONGREGATION SHAAR HASHOMAYIM**, Dr. H. Abramowitz, rabbi: The 86th annual meeting of the congregation, marking the 36th anniversary of the present synagogue building, heard annual reports of the president, Joseph Levinson; treasurer, Horace B. Cohen; Educational Committee chairman, Harry Batshaw, K.C.; Cemetery Committee, M. J. Heilig; House Committee, Max Finestone; Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. Edward Solomon, president; Parent-Teachers' Association, L. J. Shine, president. The rabbi is celebrating the 40th year of his ministry with the congregation. Re-election of Joseph Levinson, president; Samuel Hart, vice-president; Tobias Glickman, parnass; Horace B. Cohen, treasurer; Isaac Kert, M.P., secretary. Trustees: Monroe Abbey, M. J. Heilig, Max Finestone, N. J. Frank, Leon Levin, Philip Levy, J. Rose, Hyman Shiller. Dr. Abramowitz was elected head of the congregation for life. A tribute was paid to Sgt./Obs. Horace D. Baltin, Sgt./Obs. Jack L. Brownsdon, Sgt./Obs. Jack Tritt, Fl/Sgt. Wilmer Lewis Usher, who were killed in this war. Community singing was led by the Acting Educational Director, Samuel J. Lalbowitz, with Mrs. M. N. Finsberg at the piano. Cantor Nathan Mendelsohn sang, accompanied by Mrs. Mendelsohn at the piano. A presentation of the Hebrew Scholarship Fund was made to the congregation by Mrs. M. A. Brown, chairman of the fund, to be known as the Rabbi Herman Abramowitz Scholarship Endowment. Members honoured for outstanding services to the congregation included D. S. Friedman who has served for over sixty years, having been chairman of the Cemetery Committee for fifty years. A presentation was made to M. J. Heilig who has served on the Board for over twenty-seven years. A new Library Book Shelf has been established by Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Druxerman, of Winnipeg, in honour of their children, Ruth and Alvin Druxerman; and Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Bernstein and their daughter, Sheron Melorie Bernstein. At Junior service those called to the Torah were: Greville Jannor, Edgar Lebovitch, Leonard Mendel, Bernard Schacter, Robert Shulman, Bernard Cooper, Allan Beckman.

● **TEMPLE EMANU-EL**, Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi; Service, Friday, December 25th, at 8:15. Sermon: "Jewish-Christian Goodwill"; Saturday, at 11:30, sermonette. Child Study and Parent Education Group members are: Mesdames Joseph Abrahams, Francis Beck, J. J. Cooper, Norman Genser, M. E. Hochsmith, Edgar Frankel, Lloyd A. Davis, Norman Joel, Joseph D. Reston, Samuel [illegible]. Hostesses for Sunday, [illegible]

● **HADASSAH**: In appreciation of the work of Mrs. S. Lezneff as president of Shoshana Chapter, the members have inscribed the name of Mr. and Mrs. S. Lezneff in the Golden Book on the occasion of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. The Golden Book certificate was presented to them on December 15th. Miriam Brahmin Ortenberg Chapter bridge and mah jong on Monday, December 28th at 2.30, at Judaean House, 5324 Park Avenue, had Mrs. H. Shattner and Mrs. A. Kantzberg as hostesses.

● **JEWISH CHILD WELFARE BUREAU** reunion party for campers and counsellors of Sunshine Camp St. Marguerite, took place at 6625 Jeanne Mance Street. 100 children being present. Dr. M. Scherzer, president of the Bureau, opened the event. J. Beadle, vice-president, was master of Ceremonies. A. Schaick, a friend of Sunshine Camp, arranged tableau, magic wonders performed by S. H. Levine, accordion music by Louis Charbonneau, and piano selections by Leonard Heinz. Convenorship of Mrs. W. N. Carin, the After Care Committee provided refreshments. Mrs. H. Brochman donated candy. Each child was presented with a gift, the contribution of the Silbro Textile Company.

● Mr. and Mrs. H. Barsky, Durocher Avenue, the latter's member of the Loyalty Club, entertained at an evening musicale for the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund. Seventy people were present. H. Barsky, who conducted the program, introduced Miss Mary Geslow, who played the piano; Jack Cantor, 'cellist; Mrs. Anna Fishman and M. Rasnisky who sang Russian and Jewish songs. Mrs. B. Lachstone arranged the program and accompanied on the piano. $315 was collected. Refreshments were served by Mrs. H. Barsky.

● In honor of the bar-mitzvah of their son Norman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Tetsman donated $50 to the Federation of Polish Jews and $25 to the I. J. Berrin Unit of the Hospital of Hope.

● **HOSPITAL OF HOPE**: I. J. Berrin Unit meets at the home of Mrs. J. Oberant, 301 Edward 28th, at 8:30 p.m., and Rose Joseph Charles, on Monday, December Unit at the home of Mrs. M. Alexander, 4840 Park Avenue, at the same time. Winner of the annual raffle of Mordcha Baker Unit was

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BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald M. White (nee Annette Balacan), Grosvenor Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on December 2nd, a son, Lawrence Melville.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clansen, Prud'homme Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Friday, December 18th, a daughter, sister of Harold, Marcia and Sol.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Goldstein, (nee Helen Cohen) Grosvenor Avenue, at the Woman's General Hospital, on December 24th, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. B. Cohen, of Sherbrooke; and Mr. and Mrs. L. Goldstein, Old Orchard, Me.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weinstein, (nee Tillie Greenberg) Maplewood Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on December 5th, a son, Lewis, brother of Seymour. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Greenberg, Esplanade Avenue; and Mrs. L. Weinstein, Henri Julien Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Feldman (nee Sylvia Alexander) on December 17th, at the Jewish General Hospital, a daughter, Victoria. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. E. Alexander, Esplanade Avenue; and Mrs. I. Feldman.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Gillelz (nee Rella Bagun) Devonshire Avenue, on December 9th, at the Jewish General Hospital, a daughter, Harriet Sara. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gillelz, Duncan Road; and Eli Bagun, Devonshire Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Saul Kugler (nee Dorothy Feuster) Willowdale Avenue, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on December 16th, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. M. Kugler, of Farnham; and Mr. and Mrs. M. Feuster, Brodeur Avenue.

Centennial

A three-day celebration commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of Congregation Rodeph Sholom, 7 West Eighty-third Street, New York, was honored by a message from President Roosevelt sent to Dr. Louis E. Newman, rabbi of the temple, which read as follows:

The White House
Washington
Nov. 23, 1942.

My Dear Rabbi Newman:

I have learned with great interest that Temple Rodeph Sholom is celebrating its 100th anniversary in December. Let me take this opportunity to extend to the leaders and members of the congregation my warmest congratulations upon this event.

It is a landmark in religious history of the American citizens of the Jewish faith. A fervent allegiance to religion is the strongest bulwark of enduring democracy, and amid the stress and ordeal of our day it is heartening to know that the message of the spirit is being reaffirmed by your celebration.

I know that your temple, like every edifice of spiritual enlightenment, will continue to champion the universal and humanitarian ideal embodied in the ancient declaration of the Prophet, "My House shall be called a House of Prayer for all Peoples."

I am told that the words "Congregation Rodeph Sholom" mean:

"The Congregation that Pursues Peace." This expresses the hope of the better days ahead for our country and all humanity, when every people, following the victory of our cause, may resolve realistically to "seek peace and pursue it."

I know that your congregation will take renewed courage in the observance of your centennial anniversary for the tasks of service and self-sacrifice today, and the labors of reconstruction tomorrow.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, president of the Jewish Institute of Religion, preached the anniversary sermon.

The National Committee for Jewish Book Week published a trilingual Annual (English, Hebrew, Yiddish) in connection with the observance of Jewish Book Week which commenced throughout the U.S. on November 22.

Survey Of Jewish Textbooks Shows Few With Hostile Passages

A survey of Jewish religious textbooks, conducted to eliminate from them passages that might be regarded as unfriendly to other faiths, has been completed, it was announced by Rabbi Israel Goldstein, president of the Synagogue Council of America.

The council represents rabbinical and congregational groups of American Judaism, Orthodox, Conservative and Reform. The survey committee of the council was composed of Rabbi Leo Jung of the Jewish Centre of New York, chairman; Rabbi Joseph Zeitlin, Rabbi A. A. Steinbach of New York.

The survey, similar to that conducted by the Federal Council of Churches for the purpose of eliminating from Christian textbooks passages unfriendly to Jews, required several years, it was said.

The committee examined 450 volumes of Jewish religious writings and innumerable pamphlets and magazine articles. With the publication of the committee's report, Dr. Jung said:

"It must be a source of profound satisfaction to all Jews aware of the solidarity of our traditional teachings to know that also in practice these ideals are adhered to. For in all these 450 textbooks no more than forty-four passages were found concerning which the committee felt that they ought to be eliminated and no more than twenty-three will regard to which modifications or annotations were recommended."

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to have your ski clothes and other garments cleaned before the holidays. Send them now.
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MARRIAGES

Lamer-Gasol

The marriage of Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Gasol, 4203 Wellington Street, to Moe Lamer, 85 Rachel Street West, took place on Sunday, November 22nd, at two o'clock, at the home of Rabbi S. Herschorn, 5385 Park Avenue. The bride, who was given in marriage by her parents, wore a white silk [illegible] gown [illegible] and carried a [illegible] with a white lily, satin streamers, and little white pompoms. Mrs. Morris Singer, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, wearing a two-piece dress, black pleated skirt and gold blouse, black hat, with shoulder-tip veil, and a corsage of Talisman roses. Miss Dorothy Gasol, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and wore a purple velvet dress, with matching hat, and corsage of pink roses. Morris Singer, brother-in-law of the bride, was best man. The groom was escorted to the canopy by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Myer Lamer, who wore a black crepe dress, trimmed with black sequins, black hat, and a corsage of pink roses; and by his brother, Myer Lamer. The wedding music was supplied by Rosenzweig's choir, and a soloist sang "Because" to organ accompaniment. A reception was held for one hundred guests following the ceremony at Rabbi Herschorn's home. Later a supper for the immediate family was held at the bride's home. Mrs. B. Gasol, mother of the bride, wore a black crepe dress edged with velveteen and gold buttons, a black hat, and a corsage of red roses. Mrs. B. Lamer, mother of the groom, wore a navy crepe dress, navy hat, and a corsage of pink roses. Mr. and Mrs. Lamer left for Ottawa and stopped at the Lord Elgin Hotel. The bride travelled in a turquoise woollen dress under a black coat with silver fox collar, with black accessories, and a corsage of red roses. The couple will take up residence at 4203 Wellington Avenue.

GET WISE TO THIS
You'll feel better, eat better, work better and sleep better if you make sure to get your proper daily intake of the "D" Vitamins.
You can get them several ways—but 24 ounces of enriched bread or several dozen eggs or some pounds of meat daily—which is impossible.
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Don't expect results if you buy raw, bulk wheat germ.
"Tonik" is the only wheat germ processed to keep indefinitely and must have the Vitamin value. At drug and grocery stores in 8 oz. and 12 oz. sizes.
IF IT'S "OGILVIE"—IT'S GOOD!

Cohen—Shapiro

The marriage of Miss Alyce Shapiro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shapiro, of Hamilton, Ontario, to Bernard Lande Cohen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius I. Cohen, 4898 Sherbrooke Street West, was solemnized by Rabbi Hersch Cohen on December 6th.

Fenster-Ripstein

The marriage of Miss Coral Norma Ripstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ripstein, 4827 Dorval Avenue, to Seymour Norman Fenster, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Fenster, 5358 Bredeur Avenue, took place at the bride's home on December 10th, at half-past six o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Fenster took up temporary residence at the Mount Royal Hotel, following a short honeymoon. The bride is a graduate of McGill University. The groom obtained a master's degree at the University of Montreal.

Frost—Leffell

The marriage of Miss Mary Leffell, daughter of John Leffell, 5761 Esplanade Avenue, to Irving Frost, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frost, took place on December 13th, [illegible] given away by her father and [illegible]-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Leffell. The bride wore a sky-blue tulle floor-length gown, with a sweetheart neckline, short sleeves, cut on princess lines. It had solid beads on the net bodice, and a full tulle skirt. The bride's headdress consisted of a tulle hat and shoulder-length veil. She had elbow-length blue gloves, blue satin slippers, and a blue beaded bag. She carried a corsage of pink roses. The matron of honor was Mrs. Jack Leffell, who wore a full-length gown with black pleated skirt, turquoise bodice with black sequins, short sleeves, and black elbow-length gloves, black sequin skull cap and nose veil of black, and red roses on a black sequin evening bag. The best man was Jack Leffell, the bride's brother. The wedding music was supplied by an orchestra. A reception was held and red roses were used to decorate the tables. The groom's mother wore a black crepe gown, black hat, and a corsage of red roses. The couple stopped at the Mount Royal Hotel before taking up residence at 5751 Esplanade Avenue. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weiner, of Toronto, and Mrs. J. Sherman, of Ottawa, all cousins of the bride.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement of Miss Shirley Greenfield, daughter of Mrs. S. Greenfield, 764 Wiseman Avenue, and the late S. Greenfield, to Hy. Rabinovitch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rabinovitch, 1830 Van Horne Avenue, is announced.

Canada's Official Food Rules

Eat These Foods Every Day

MILK—Adults—½ pint. Children—more than 1 pint. And some cheese as available.
FRUITS—One serving of tomatoes daily, or of a citrus fruit, or of tomato or citrus fruit juices, and one serving of other fruits, fresh, canned or dried.
VEGETABLES—(In addition to potatoes, of which you need one serving daily)—Two servings daily of vegetables, preferably leafy green, or yellow, and frequently raw.
CEREALS AND BREAD—One serving of a whole-grain cereal and four to six slices of Canada approved bread, brown or white.
MEAT, FISH, etc.—One serving a day of meat, fish or meat substitutes. Liver, heart or kidney once a week.
EGGS—At least 3 or 4 weekly.
FISH LIVER OILS—These oils are essential for children and should be given as recommended by a physician. They may also be required by adults.

The amounts specified are minimum daily food requirements. It is important to remember that these are Wartime Food Rules and may be further conditioned by problems of supply.

CLASS IN COOKERY

YEAST CAKE

one-half pound butter
five tablespoons sugar
two eggs
one cup sour cream
two cakes yeast, dissolved in warm water
four and a half cups pastry flour

Mix in order given and place in covered dish in frigidaire over night. Roll one-quarter of an inch thick, sprinkle with cinnamon, sugar, nuts and raisins. May be rolled into one cake, or cut into squares or crescents. Bake in moderate oven for twenty-five minutes.

Mrs. E. L. Yaphe,
5743 Kent Avenue, Montreal.

STUFFED BAKED APPLES

Core and peel eight big tart apples a quarter of the way down from the stem. Put them in a large flat saucepan, not touching each other. Pour on three-quarters of a cup of hot water. Fill the core holes with sugar and sprinkle sugar on top, add the peel of an orange and a drop or two of pink coloring. Cover tightly and cook very slowly until the apples are tender. Lift them out carefully, and put them in a greased baking dish, and stuff with a mixture made with equal parts of chopped dates and figs, seasoned with cloves and cinnamon, and with one tablespoonful of rum added. Sprinkle with sugar and brown in the oven at about 375°. Serve chilled with whipped cream.

Mrs. Saul Salutin,
490 Montrose Avenue, Toronto.

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Try our pickled stuff!
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APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. H. Schwartz, 4222 de Bullion Street, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Zelda, to Signalman Sol. Mayoff, R.C.C.S., son of Mr. and Mrs. Mayoff, 4426A Clark Street, to take place on January 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Spivack, 6000 Hutchison Street announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Molly, to Benedict, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bultz, 5365 Park Avenue, the wedding to take place on December 25.

BAR-MITZVAHS

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Faerman, Westmount Avenue, were at home in honor of the bar-mitzvah of their son, Donald Stephen Faerman.

DEATHS

Gittel Shenker died at her home, 5390 St. Urbain Street, in her 85th year, on December 21st. She is survived by her husband, Solomon Shenker; one son, Samuel; two daughters, Mrs. E. A. Blumenfeld, and Rose; five grandchildren, Myra and Eleanor Blumenfeld, and Sandra, Seymour, and Jerry Shenker. Funeral was from Paperman's on December 22nd. Shiva at 129 St. Joseph Boulevard West. Interment took place at the workmen's Circle Cemetery, Rabbi S. Herschorn officiating.

A demand for the abolition of racial discrimination in order to achieve true labor unity was voiced by Philip Murray, president of the CIO, at the opening session of the fifth annual CIO convention.

Ottawa, December 21, 1942

EFFECTIVE NOW

BUTTER

is rationed by coupon

The ration is one-half pound of butter per person, per week

On and after December 21st it is unlawful to sell or buy butter at retail without the surrender of the proper coupons.

Brown Coupons, Nos. 1 to 11, "Spare 'C' " from Ration Book No. 1 now in the hands of the public, are to be used for this purpose.

Each Brown coupon, Nos. 1 to 11, "Spare 'C' " entitles the holder to buy one week's supply. Only Brown coupons, Nos. 1 to 11 "Spare 'C' " can be used for the purchase of butter.

Each coupon becomes good on a definite date and expires on a definite date . . . and can be used only within its prescribed period as given below.

The system for butter is different from that applying to Tea, Coffee and Sugar, where coupons have no specified expiry date.

Dates When Butter Coupons Become Usable — and Expire

Coupon Number	Good for Purchase beginning on	Not Good for Purchase After
1	December 21	January 3
2	December 28	January 3
3 and 4	January 4	January 17
5 and 6	January 18	January 31
7 and 8	February 1	February 14
9 and 10	February 15	February 28
11	March 1	March 14

NOTE: Brown Coupon No. 2, "Spare 'C' " will be good for use only during a 7-day period—December 28 to January 3. Brown Coupons Nos. 1, and 3 to 11, "Spare 'C' ", can be used within 2-week periods.

Coupons for butter, like those for Sugar, Coffee and Tea (the red and green coupons) must be detached by, or in the presence of any seller of butter or his employee. If desired, consumers may lodge their butter coupon sheets with their retailers, so that the latter may detach the required coupons when delivering.

Temporary Ration Cards

All Brown Coupons on Temporary Ration Cards issued to members of the armed forces on leave, visitors to Canada, etc., are good after December 21.

Butter Holdings Exceeding More Than One Pound per Person Must Be Reported and Coupons Surrendered

Consumers or non-registered boarding houses having in their possession the equivalent of more than one pound of butter for each person in the household, must before January 3, 1943, report their holdings to the nearest office of this Board. They must forward with their reports the number of butter coupons representing their butter holdings. If the quantity of butter in possession of such persons represents more than the eleven Brown coupons in Ration Book No. 1, which will be good for butter, they must in their reports undertake to detach from future ration books, additional butter coupons equal to the remainder of the surplus.

Special Notice To Retailers

On and after December 28, retailers must establish their right to purchase new supplies of butter from their suppliers by turning over to the supplier currently valid ration coupons equivalent to the poundage of butter ordered from the supplier.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

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Most food offered for all occasions

Management of Mr. and Mrs. J. Arons Waitress and bellhop rounds played gratis.

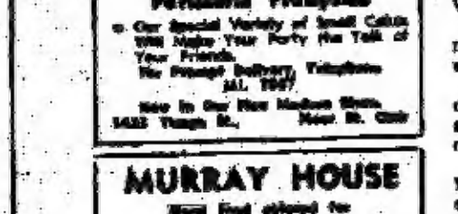
89 Murray Street. AD. 3066

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

The marriage of Jeanne Elida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Langman, Bathurst Street, to Dr. Eli Allen Lipman, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lipman, of Chicago, Ill., will take place on Sunday, December 27, at Holy Blossom Temple. Reception will follow at the Tudor Room, Royal York Hotel.

The approaching marriage of Florence, daughter of Mrs. Warshavsky and the late I. Warshavsky, to Irving Rother, R.C.A.M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rother, is announced, to take place on January 17.

ENGAGEMENTS



The engagement of Gloria Esther Segal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Segal, Markham Street, to Louis Weisenberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kestenberg, Bathurst Street, is announced, the marriage to take place on February 14.

BAR-MITZVAHS

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Sky, 14 Gilgorm Road, announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Milton, to take place on Saturday, December 26th, at 9:30 a.m., at McCaul Street Synagogue. Buffet supper from five to eight at the Belvin, 345 College Street. No cards have been sent out.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Webber, 5 Kendal Avenue, announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Murray Mannis, to take place on Saturday, December 26th, at Shomrei Shabboth Congregation. Luncheon will follow at Chudleigh House.

Rev. and Mrs. A. Steinberg announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Ben Zion, to take place on Saturday, January 2nd, at Congregation Shomrei Shomayim, at 9 a.m. Kiddush will follow at the synagogue. No cards are being sent out.

DEATHS

Max Miata, 214 Parliament Street, died on December 17, in his eighty-seventh year. He is survived by his wife, Anne; one son, Harry; and six daughters, Mrs. S. Weinberg, Mrs. B. Magida, of New York, Mrs. S. Millman, Mrs. B. Harris, Mrs. I. Goodman, and Shirley. Interment at Rosedown Cemetery.

The death of Sydney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Feldman, 308 Lansdowne Avenue, occurred on Sunday, December 20, in his nineteenth year. He is survived also by one sister, Minnie; and six brothers, Theodore, Allen, Leslie, Dennis, Edward, and Fred. Interment at Sons of Jacob Synagogue Chevrah.

Card Of Thanks

Mrs. S. Herman and children, Louis, Theodore, Rose and Carl, wish to thank their many friends and relatives for their kind wishes and expressions of sympathy shown them during their recent bereavement.

Social Notes — Toronto

Arthur Levy, of Pittsburgh, Pa., spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Mort Levy, Bathurst Street, and en route home stopped in Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Maldaver, Highbourne Road, are spending a few days in Detroit, Mich., for the marriage of their nephew, Joseph Allender, to Miss Bette Davis, of Detroit.

Mrs. Charles Pierce, Bathurst Street, is in Timmins, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Brevender.

Captain Louis J. Brody visited his mother, Mrs. M. Brody, Palmerston Boulevard, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth de Sola Joseph, Lauder Avenue, have as their guest over the holidays, L.A.C. I. Rosenberg, R.C.A.F., of Winnipeg, Man.

Mrs. Ben. Geldsaler, Colin Avenue, has returned from New York, where she spent two weeks.

Monte L. Joseph, Lauder Avenue, is the guest of Frank Frank and Miss Freda Frank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the holidays.

Miss Dorothy Resnick, of New York, flew here to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Weber, Outlaview Avenue, for the holidays.

Misses Pearl and Florence Finberg, of New York, who were called here by the death of their mother, Mrs. Rose Finberg, were guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. I. Fried, Glenview Avenue.

Mrs. A. Herman, Highbourne Road, is in Detroit for the marriage of her grandson, Joseph Allender, to Miss Bette Davis, of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvine P. Dichter, Bathurst Street, are leaving for Ottawa, and for Montreal, where they will visit the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Pierce.

Mrs. M. Abrams and daughter, Hivia, Ossington Avenue, are spending two weeks in St. Louis, Mo., where they are visiting the former's son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Cohen. Miss Abrams will leave later for New Mexico, and en route home with her mother they will visit relatives and friends in Chicago.

Walter Levy, Wells Street, has left to take up residence in Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Kahn, Clinton Street, have returned from a two months visit to the Pacific coast, where they visited in New York and Washington for the past two weeks, and has returned to Toronto to spend a week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Silver, College Street.

Mrs. P. Schwartz, Augusta Avenue, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Naster, of Detroit, Mich., and her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schwartz, of Chicago.

Mrs. Isaac Cohen, of Kingston, Ont., spent some time in Hamilton and Toronto.

Miss Dorothy World, Charles Street East, is spending two weeks in New York with relatives and friends.

Corporal Leonard Levy, of St. Thomas, is spending several days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mort Levy, Bathurst Street.

Eli and Vicki, children of Mr. and Mrs. E. Bernstein, Shannon Street, are spending the holidays with their grandmother, Mrs. H. Bernstein, of Detroit.

Mrs. D. Kaplan and daughter, Beverley, of Venice, Cal., and Phoenix, Ariz., are visiting the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Fine, 352 Lauder Avenue, and mother, Mrs. H. Turofsky, for the holiday season.

Mr. and Mrs. Moe Levy and family, of Minneapolis, Minn., are at the Royal York Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Levy, of Omaha, Neb., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mort Levy, Bathurst Street.

Mrs. Lester Levy, Lonsdale Road, entertained at tea.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Cohen, 1130 Avenue Road, were at home on their silver wedding anniversary.

Miss Helen Rabbi entertained at luncheon for Miss Pearl Hoffman, a bride-elect of January 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Pagurek, Roxton Road, entertained in honor of their son Albert's tenth birthday.

Misses Tetia Taube and Ida Medzilla gave a personal shower at the Murray House, for Miss Dorothy Pauline, a bride-elect.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Sunderland, Ulster Street, entertained about fifty guests at a party to honor their daughter Bernice's seventh birthday.

Mrs. H. Metter, Markham Street was hostess at a presentation dinner and at theatre for Miss Betty Weisgerwald, whose marriage takes place this month.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Colin, Queen Street West, were dinner hosts to twenty guests, celebrating the engagement of Miss Nettie Stillman and Max Silver.

Misses Sarah Title and Ruth Shenberg gave a cup and saucer shower, honoring Miss Marion Dannenhouse, whose marriage to Al. Waldman takes place on December 27th.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Fine, Lauder Avenue, entertained at a family dinner to honor the latter's sister, Mrs. D. Kaplan and daughter, Beverley, of Venice, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. James Betesh, 32 Peverell Hill North, will be at home on Saturday and Sunday, in honor of their daughter Diana's second birthday. No cards have been sent out.

Mrs. Frank Gross and Mrs. Philip Gross gave a bridge at the Belvin, honoring Miss Sylvia Gross, whose marriage to Signalman Sen, Estrin takes place on February 7, about twenty-five guests being present.

Mesdames A. Kates, J. Glass, and Louis King, were hostesses at a shower at the Belvin, honoring Miss Helene Samuels, whose marriage to Irvin Kates takes place on December 27. About ninety guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Appleby, of Terrace Hill, Brantford, gave a house-warming cocktail party and dinner. Out-of-town guests were: Mrs. Murray Cohen and daughter, Marian, and Robert Hurwitz, of Toronto.

Misses Sylvia Pearlman, Ruth Title, and Muriel Binstock were hostesses at Chudleigh House in honor of Miss Pearl Hoffman, whose marriage to L.A.C. Gabriel Blackman, R.C.A.F., takes place on January 1. About thirty guests were there.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Dubinski, Borden Street, were dinner hosts on the tenth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. James Betesh. Others present were: Diane Betesh, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bloom and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. Carr and son, Ian, formerly of Buffalo, and Irving Dubinski, who took moving pictures of the dinner party.

Entertaining for Miss Marion Rosenthal, whose marriage to Mitchell Dalkin takes place on December 25, were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Drukarch, Baldwin Street, at an evening; Mr. and Mrs. M. Ellenson, Grange Avenue, presentation evening; and Mr. and Mrs. M. Katzman, D'Arcy Street, presentation evening.

Miss Ruth Starr, A [illegible], at Pre[illegible] was hostess [illegible] at a [illegible] dinner and theatre; Mrs. A. Goldstein, presentation luncheon at Eaton's Round Room, for fifteen guests; and Mrs. P. Kuzinets, Miss Joan Kuzinets, and Mrs. Marvin Maslich, presentation tea.

Rifleman Percy Cohen, Oxford Rifles, of Prince George, B.C., who has returned after visiting his mother, Mrs. Lillian Cohen, Dovercourt Road, was entertained by: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cohen, Sheridan Avenue, at dinner and evening; Mr. and Mrs. H. Conway, Raglan Avenue, dinner and theatre; Mr. and Mrs. Alex Cohen, Bathurst Street, dinner at the Chicken Palace, and theatre; Mr. and Mrs. Max Pearl, Grace Street, dinner and entertainment at the Royal York Hotel.

Mrs. M. Saks, of New York, who visited her mother, Mrs. Esther Levy, and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Levy, Mount Royal Avenue, was entertained by: Mrs. D. Sulkin, at dinner; Mrs. Frank Godfrey and Mrs. H. Kirshenbaum, luncheon and evening; Mrs. N. Gollom, evening; Mesdames D. Davidson, M. Laski, A. J. Chen, and B. Kassel, presentation; Mr. and Mrs. M. Levinson, dinner and evening; Mrs. A. Perlmutter and Miss Kate Perlmutter, presentation; Mrs. S. Miller and Miss Rose Fox, luncheon; Mr. and Mrs. J. Posluns, dinner and evening at the Primrose Club; Mr. and Mrs. F. Biback and Mr. and Mrs. B. Biback, dinner at the Royal York Hotel; Mrs. Rose Dennis, dinner and theatre; Mr. Mrs. M. Grafstein, dinner and theatre; Mrs. Joseph Gollom, tea; and Miss Phyllis Lyons, evening.

• TORONTO MEETINGS •

• The election of Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, of Cleveland, Ohio, as administrative chairman of the Committee on Army and Navy Religious Activities of the National Jewish Welfare Board was announced by Frank L. Weil, president of the Board. Rabbi Brickner, leader of the Euclid Avenue Temple, is a member of the executive committees of the Zionist Organization of America, and of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and chairman of its Committee on Chaplains; a former chairman of the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. He once also served as director of the United Jewish Social Agencies in Cincinnati, being a Ph. D. in the social sciences. During the last world war Rabbi Brickner was the head of the Training School for Jewish Welfare workers of the J.W.B. Before assuming his Cleveland pulpit, Rabbi Brickner was rabbi of Holy Blossom Synagogue in Toronto, and when he left Toronto, a scholarship in the Department of Social Science at the University of Toronto, was established in his honor. Rabbi Brickner is chairman of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Cleveland and vice-president of the United Palestine Appeal. The Euclid Avenue Temple has arranged for frequent leaves for him so that he may devote time to his new post with the Jewish Welfare Board.

NOTICE

In order to insure delivery during the mid-year season when the mails are over-loaded, this paper will go to press a day early next week. Therefore, material for publication in the Review must be in the Montreal and Toronto offices not later than MONDAY, at 5 p.m. for publication in the issue of January 1st.

News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.

• HEBREW WOMEN'S SOCIAL SERVICE AND CONVALESCENT HOME held a joint party with the Junior League and Re-Mar League, Mrs. H. Freedman presiding. Guest speakers were Rabbi M. J. Burak, who was thanked by Mrs. H. Weiner; and Mrs. Tzvima Littner Cohn, Trustee of the Board of Education, who spoke on the Canadian Jewish Congress. Miss Roslyn Benson, president of the Junior League, thanked her. Money was collected for war efforts. A raffle, donated by Mrs. L. Cohn, Turner Road, was won by Mrs. J. Mirochnick. Bingo on Tuesday, January 26th, at Hebrew Sheltering Home.

• [illegible] Chapter, I.O.D.E., Mrs. [illegible] Esther Lichtig and Dolly Cohen gave reports. Raffle to February 20, the prize, a pen and pencil set, proceeds for soldiers' boxes. A prize will be given to the member who sells the most tickets. For the membership drive, convenor is Miss Pearl Klebanoff. Party for paid up members on January 30. Dramatic Group, under Miss Shirley Rutman, will give a scene from "The Women." Mrs. A. Perigue spoke on "Choices Before India." Debate at the next meeting, December 27. Refreshments. Girls between 18 and 23 invited.

• DEBORAH CHAPTER, O.E.S., Mrs. J. Yudkin presiding, assisted by Alex Calder, Past Patron of Delta Chapter, held an election with J. Catlin, Past Grand Patron; Miss Augusta Smith, Past District Deputy Grand Matron; and Mrs. A. Brady, presiding matron, of Primrose Chapter, acting as scrutineers. Mrs. A. Greben and Mrs. S. Abrams were pages. Elected were: Mrs. Alex Savein, worthy matron; D. Miller, worthy patron; others, Miss Jean Cousins, Mesdames Harry Lester, A. Brown, H. Ginsberg, Miss Sadie Claman. $100 was sent to Youth Aliyah, to assist refugee children.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris J. Henry, 280 Wincott Drive, on December 13th, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, sister of Ruth and Sydney. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. M. Kohl, 150 Dewbourne Avenue; and Mrs. M. Henry, 18½ Concord Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Yurman (nee Norma Denzin), Euclid Avenue, on December 15th, at Toronto General Hospital, a son.

CLASSIFIED

For rent—Nicely furnished bedroom in private home, Oakwood-St. Clair. Business girl desired. Reasonable rent in exchange for couple of evenings a week. Ke. 0451.

For rent—St. Clair-Christie district, bed-sitting room in duplex with business couple. Ke. 0958, evenings.

For rent — Furnished or unfurnished room in apartment with adult family. Palmerston Boulevard, Ke. 3892.

Nazi Acts Against Jews Condemned By Nations

The United States and other United Nations governments joined on December 17 in condemning German's policy of exterminating the Jews and pledged themselves to visit retribution on those responsible.

In Ottawa, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced the Canadian Government is "glad to associate itself" with the Allied declaration "strongly condemning the Nazi policy of extermination of Jews in territories under German control.

"The governments of freedom-loving nations have joined in this declaration in order to make it clear to Nazi leaders that their extermination policy, far from rendering the Nazis position in Europe more secure, is having the opposite effect of speeding Allied efforts to win an early victory and to bring closer the day of retribution," he said.

The following statement on the declaration of governments of the United Nations in condemning Hitler's policy of extermination of the Jews was issued by Saul Hayes, executive director of the Canadian Jewish Congress:

"The Canadian Jewish Congress expresses the gratitude of the Canadian Jewish community that the government of Canada has associated itself with the declaration of the Allied Governments in London strongly condemning the Nazi policy of extermination of Jews in territory under German control. Canadian Jewry notes with gratification that the present statement by the Prime Minister of Canada is not an isolated declaration, but is in keeping with the principles and practices of democracy and liberty which are the foundation stones of Canadian civilization. The Jews among the free nations are in deep mourning over the appalling reports of torture and massacre which have come from the conquered lands of Europe and it is consoling to know that in this hour of sorrow the government of Canada shares with us our agony. We are all determined that through victory the agents of inhumanity shall be punished for acts unprecedented in centuries of human history."

State Secretary Cordell Hull told his press conference that practical steps were being taken to identify, apprehend and punish the guilty persons.

Hull recalled that President Roosevelt and other heads of government in recent months had announced plans to discover and assemble all facts relating to inhuman acts in war areas. All pertinent facts and names were being collected, he said, with the aim of apprehending and punishing war criminals at the earliest possible opportunity — not later than the end of the war.

Foreign Secretary Eden read to the British House of Commons the Allied declaration condemning treatment of Jews in Axis-dominated countries, and Commons stood briefly in silence in a gesture of protest to what one member called "this disgusting barbarism."

Eden said the declaration was organized by the European countries suffering at Germany's hands, and by the three great powers, Britain, Russia and the United States. He said all felt it was that right things in the end of retribution [illegible]

Emphasizing the grim pledge of retribution for crimes against the Jews, the U.S. State Department said reports from Europe indicated the Germans have gone beyond ordinary persecution and "now are carrying into effect Hitler's oft-repeated intention to exterminate the Jewish people in Europe."

In Poland, "the principal Nazi slaughterhouse," the announcement said, Ghettos established by the Germans when they invaded the country now are being systematically emptied of all Jews except a few skilled workers valuable to the war industries, and "none of those taken away are ever heard of again."

Associated with the United States in the joint action were the British, Belgian, Czecho-Slovak, Greek, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norwegian, Polish, Soviet and Yugoslav Governments and the French National (Fighting French) committee.

Diplomatic conversations had been undertaken by the United States with the United Nations looking to the joint declaration by them regarding the "criminal acts" of murder and persecution of Jews and other people in the Nazi-occupied countries of Europe.

This was learned as a result of a conference held by Maxim M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Ambassador, and Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State. It was understood that the question of a joint declaration had been discussed.

President Roosevelt recently assured a delegation of representatives of Jewish organizations of his sympathy with a proposal that they advanced for the United States to appoint a commission that, in conjunction with the United Nations, would collect and examine evidence of the persecutions and barbarities.

MARRIAGES

Wults-Glimen

The marriage of Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Glimen, Howland Avenue, to Paul, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Wults, Yonge Street, took place on Saturday evening, December 5th, at seven o'clock, Rabbi David Monson officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her parents. She wore a gown of white lace fashioned on torso lines, a finger-tip veil of tulle draped from a crown of rhinestones, and carried red roses and bouvardia. Miss Sylvia Wults, sister of the groom, was maid of honor, in a gown of red crepe, and bouquet of roses. The bridesmaids were Misses Pearl Rosenberg, in blue crepe; Pearl Goldhar, in blue taffeta and net; Gloria Fisher, in fuchsia crepe; Lillian Rosenthal, in blue taffeta; Gladys Goldhar, in pink taffeta and net; and Minnie Saltzer, in pink taffeta. Ruth Gilbert was junior bridesmaid, in pink net, and all attendants carried nosegays of roses. Louis Gilbert acted as best man, and the ushers were: Michael Langer, Jack Gerzbein, Wallace Fisher, Jack Antflick, and Irving Milgram. Joseph Freinerg was junior groomsman. The bride's mother received in a rose colored lace gown, and corsage of roses; the groom's mother in black crepe and lace, and a corsage of roses. The couple left for Montreal, and will live in Toronto. For travelling, the bride wore a black tailored suit, Persian lamb coat, and matching accessories, and corsage of orchids.

Freiberg-Goldhar

The marriage of Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Goldhar, 136 Grace Street, to Murray, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Freiberg, 240 Lansdowne Road, took place on December 6th, at Chudleigh House, Rabbi David Monson officiating. George Steinhouse sang "Because." The bride was given in marriage by her parents. Her gown of white brocaded satin was fashioned on princess lines, having a full skirt which extended into a long train. Her finger-tip veil of illusion tulle fell from a coronet headdress, and she carried a white prayer book covered with orchids and streamers of baby's breath. Mrs. Louis Gilbert, sister of the groom, was matron of honor, in a gown of red crepe, and bouquet of roses. The bridesmaids were Misses Pearl Rosenberg, in blue crepe; Pearl Goldhar, in blue taffeta and net; Gloria Fisher, in fuchsia crepe; Lillian Rosenthal, in blue taffeta; Gladys Goldhar, in pink taffeta and net; and Minnie Saltzer, in pink taffeta. Ruth Gilbert was junior bridesmaid, in pink net, and all attendants carried nosegays of roses. Louis Gilbert acted as best man, and the ushers were: Michael Langer, Jack Gerzbein, Wallace Fisher, Jack Antflick, and Irving Milgram. Joseph Freinerg was junior groomsman. The bride's mother received in a rose colored lace gown, and corsage of roses; the groom's mother in black crepe and lace, and a corsage of roses. The couple left for Montreal, and will live in Toronto. For travelling, the bride wore a black tailored suit, Persian lamb coat, and matching accessories, and corsage of orchids.

Chapnick-Miller

The marriage of Estelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Miller, to Fred, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Chapnick, Crawford Street, took place on December 6th, at Chudleigh House, Rabbi David Monson officiating. George Steinhouse sang "Because." The bride was given in marriage by her parents. She was gowned in white satin, with a sweetheart neckline and full skirt extending into a train. Her finger-tip veil fell from a pearl-studded crown, and she carried a Bible covered with roses and streamers of baby's breath. Miss Jean Miller, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, in blue silk jersey, and pink roses. Sheila Gordon, niece of the groom, was flower girl, in a floor-length dress of pink tulle, and carried a basket of rose petals. Gilbert Chapnick was best man. A dinner followed, the bride's mother receiving in a gold crepe gown and corsage of roses. The groom's mother wore blue crepe, and corsage of roses. Out-of-town guests were: Mrs. H. Rosenberg, of Rochester, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. L. Chapnick, Mr. and Mrs. B. Moscovitch, Mr. and Mrs. I. Vladling, Mrs. P. Chapnick, Miss Rose Chapnick, Mr and Mrs. E. Gordon and daughter, Sheila, and Mrs. A. Gelman, all of Detroit, Mich. Telegrams were received from: Lawrence Goldberg, R.C.A.F., of St. Thomas; Sydney Steinhouse, R.C.A.F., of Winnipeg; L.A.C. Harold Tobias, of Alaska; Alex Rose, R.C.A.F., of Moncton, N.B.; Corporal Joseph Bernhaimer, of Nanaimo, B.C.; and Pte. and Mrs. Norman Englander, of St. John, N.B.

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Aliens who joined the U.S. army forces and are stationed abroad will be naturalized while serving outside America. A commissioner of Naturalization will visit them to administer citizenship oaths.

Anglo-Jewry In The War

By Norman Bentwich, Of London, England

It has been said that every war today is also a revolution. It is certainly true of this great struggle. The conditions of every section of English life have been revolutionized during the last year and a half. Apart from the radical economic changes due to the control of all business and industry by the Government, the enormous taxation and the myriad forms of Government regulation, there has been a revolution of social life in England by the dispersion of a large part of the population of the big cities, particularly of London. That has had a special effect on the Jewish community, which in England is centered in the capital.

It is estimated that nearly a third of the population of inner London has moved to the country, largely to what are called the Home Counties, that is, the parts within a radius of a hundred miles from the metropolis. The Jewish population was mainly centred in Inner London, in the Boroughs of Stepney, Hackney, Stoke Newington, Bethnal Green and Islington, which have been amongst the hardest hit. A considerable part of that population has migrated and found a new and perhaps permanent home in the smaller towns such as Oxford, Cambridge, Aylesbury, Wycombe and Bedford, and to a considerable extent in the villages. Thus the community in Oxford, which before the war numbered some a hundred, is today nearly 2,000. The community in Cambridge has grown in like measure. Congregations which flourished in the smaller towns and the ports during the early part of the nineteenth century, but had ceased to exist because of the centripetal force of the capital, have been revived.

The move has created new and urgent problems of spiritual guidance and religious education. These [illegible] questions of children were evacuated from London and the other principal cities to all parts of the country; and the question of providing Jewish religious education for them confronted the community. They have become more insistent since the adult as well as the child population has migrated.

Jewish education was already a weak point in the organization of Anglo-Jewry. The funds for it were dependent on a charitable contribution raised every few years, and they were glaringly inadequate. The dispersion of the young generation, the declining hold of the synagogue where a synagogue existed, and the absence of other Jewish influences which the breakup of the Jewish mass involved, called for a more determined movement to reform the system. Sir Robert Waley-Cohen, the Vice President and of the directing force of the United Synagogue, has written recently:

"We should be traitors to the great traditions entrusted to us if the charge could be levelled against the Jewish community in England that we have used our religious freedom not to enrich the spiritual treasury of the nation but to create a dangerous pocket of materialism at its heart. Yet every one of us knows that nothing can save us from it if we fail so to organize our life as a community that religious education is given to every Jewish child in England, so that Judaism can hold the minds and inspire the characters of those who will grow up to live the life which is open to them in this free country."

The Board of Deputies of British Jews launched at the end of last year an appeal for a fund of £50,000 to meet the immediate needs of religious education and guidance of the scattered community. The response in the first months has been disappointing. In February a Conference was held of the leaders of different sections at Oxford to consider two aspects of the problem: (1) the reform of Jewish education to meet new circumstances; and (2) the means for supporting the increased burden. The meeting showed a general agreement that the present system [illegible] to be replaced by some system of communal taxation. The Jewish population must follow the national example and raise the funds required for education by some kind of general and compulsory payment. Such taxation of the Kultus was the financial anchor of the communities in Central Europe, and has been adopted with excellent results in Palestine. A Committee was appointed at the Conference to study the matter and consider how the general principle could be applied in Anglo-Jewry. It is now wrestling with administrative difficulties.

The call for clearer spiritual guidance is also insistently heard. The war has brought about a notable stirring of the Christian Churches in England. The Churches have felt a compelling force to take their full part in social and international relations if Christian civilization is to be saved. Something of the same kind is dimly felt in the ranks of Jewry. But it has not yet found expression in any ordered movement, though the Jewish press has been full of articles and letters on the subject.

The first steps have been taken in the formation of a group representing different sections of the community, Orthodox, Reform, Liberal and Zionist, which is seeking to formulate a program. Another aspect of the inner reformation is the establishment of a Trades Advisory Council of British Jewry, under the sponsorship of British Jews who are leaders in business and trade. The purposes of the Council are "to uphold the good name of the Jews engaged in commerce and industry, to remove causes of friction and misunderstanding which lead to racial antagonism, to deal with all misdemeanors which imperil good relations, and to mobilize Jewry in business to further the national effort."

The Zionist movement remains the strongest idealistic force in the young generation, and the events of the war have given it fresh inspiration. For the last seven years the Zionist Organization has refrained from issuing a separate appeal for any Palestine purpose, because it merged its effort with that for the refugees from Germany and Austria. But this year it has come forward again with its own appeal; and it is significant that, in the first few weeks, it obtained a much larger response than that given to the appeal of the Board of Deputies for the domestic purposes. It is another significant proof of the continuing power of the Palestine appeal that agricultural centers for training young Jews and Jewesses in Great Britain for settlement in Palestine are springing up in different parts of the Kingdom. They serve not only young refugees, of whom nearly 800 are working with farmers, having finished their training abroad, but also some of the boys and girls of British Jewish families. The first Anglo-Jewish training farm has been established for five years.

The youth movement of the Habonim has also opened hostels in various parts of the country for the boys and girls who have been evacuated, so that they may enjoy a Jewish corporate life and learn Jewish history and literature in out-of-school hours.

The Zionists have been striving in England as elsewhere to secure authority from the Government for the formation of a Jewish military force to take its place with the other Allies in Great Britain in the struggle for freedom. That has not so far been granted.

Jews are enrolled, of course, in all branches of the fighting forces with other Englishmen. They have their full part in the Home Guard and in the Civil Defence forces, the air raid wardens, the Auxiliary Fire Service, the Demolition Squads, and the other components of Civil Defence, which today include over two million men and women. Jews have had their fair share, also, of those who have been decorated for [illegible] service.

Generally the relations between Jews and non-Jews in the Services are altogether happy. Rumblings of antisemitism which were heard before the war in certain quarters of London, Leeds and other towns have their echoes in the rural areas where the migration of Jewish foreigners has inevitably caused comment. But in the Forces, both military and civil, they have been almost completely suppressed, and they have declined markedly in the towns. In the big shelters in the East and Central districts of London Jewish wardens have shown a power of leadership and enterprise which has won general recognition, and the gathering in these shelters of Jew and Gentile has generally made for better understanding. In a few big shelters a physical segregation is possible, but only in a few. The common peril and the common cause tend to bring together those who have before lived in separate streets and habitations.

One of the grave cultural victims of the air raids was the Mocatta Library and Jewish Museum, which was housed in University College, London. But the Jewish Historical Society has already taken steps to replace the collection.

Another part of the Jewish communal life of recent years that has been revolutionized by the war is the activity for the refugees from Central Europe. The number of those refugees rose in 1939 to close on 100,000. A considerable proportion of them came as transmigrants, waiting for their visas to the United States, South America, Palestine and Australia. But a large number of the women came as domestic servants. Ten thousand children, apart from those who came over with their parents, had been introduced by the Children's Movement and placed in schools all over the country; and nearly an equal number of young persons had been received for agricultural and industrial training.

The burden of the maintenance of those who had to be helped was a heavy charge on Anglo-Jewry, which raised for the purpose nearly £1,000,000 in 1939, in addition to the £500,000 which was contributed by the general public to the Lord Baldwin Fund. And much larger sums must have been given privately by individuals for the support of refugee members of their own families or friends. At the end of 1939 the Government recognized its obligation to help the voluntary organizations carry the burden during the war, and undertook to provide half the expenditure if a new effort were made by the organizations. The Jewish community, responding to the call, contributed in 1940 a further sum of nearly £400,000; and the Christian community also made a great effort for the "non-Aryan" part of the refugee mass.

In the first months of 1940 refugees were absorbed steadily in employment, and hopes were bright for a gradual liquidation of the problem. Then came the midsummer nightmare about the Fifth Column after the collapse of the Low Countries and France, and the policy of general internment of male aliens over the age of sixteen. That led to the arrest and internment of over 20,000, and threw an aggravated burden on the organizations, because the dependents of those who had previously been able to maintain their families had now to be maintained by public funds. The Government, recognizing its greater responsibility as well as the inability of the community to renew its contribution on the scale required, increased its proportion of help and, at the end of the year, undertook to defray the whole cost of maintenance, as well as a substantial part of the expenditure on administration and welfare work. In the autumn, also, the policy of disinternment was introduced and has been proceeding regularly. More than half have been released. With the incessant demand for manpower in all forms of the national effort, most of these released have found employment without delay.

Over 5,000 refugees, moreover—and most of them Jews—have been [illegible] in construction work for the Army and the removal of debris from the raided areas. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Marquess of Reading, who was the Chairman of the Central Council for Jewish Refugees, has been for over a year Colonel Commanding at one of the depots of the Pioneer Corps where all aliens enrolled are trained.

The refugee problem, therefore, though still a major care of the community, does appear to be in a fair way towards solution. The general English press today recognizes the valuable contribution of the stranger within the gate. Several leading men and women amongst the refugees take a prominent part in the administrative work, while hundreds of them are employed in the voluntary organizations.

The refugee element was increased during last year by the coming to the English shores of some thousands from Belgium, Holland, France and Italy. But the Government has taken the full responsibility for the housing and care of these pockets of friendly aliens.

The refugees are already making a distinctive contribution to the cultural and spiritual life of Anglo-Jewry. At a time when the intellectual efforts generally are restricted, they show a notable example of activity. They have formed in London the Institute of Jewish Learning for the purpose of conducting study circles and popular lectures on Jewish thought. When it is remembered that the refugees today constitute about a quarter of the Jewish population in Great Britain, the importance of their integration into the communal life is obvious.

Lastly, a word may be said about Anglo-Jewry's part in the political life of Britain.

In contrast with the conditions of the first World War, no Jews are now members of the Cabinet. In 1914-18 there were two Jewish Cabinet Ministers, Herbert Samuel and Edwin Montagu, and Lord Reading held a big position as one of the principal advisers of the Government. The one member of the Cabinet at the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, Mr. Leslie Hore-[illegible], was dropped in the reconstruction of last year. But, on the other hand, a Jewish member of the Labor Party, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, who was a Minister in the Labor Government of 1929-31, has achieved a position in the House of Commons as the principal spokesman of the friendly opposition, which exercises the valuable function of criticism. He is a forceful personality, who became famous in the last General Election of 1935 by his defeat of Ramsay MacDonald. A number of other Jews are prominent in various aspects of the war effort, but so far none has become a national figure.

The war has eliminated the small but troublesome political party of the British Union of Fascists, which Sir Oswald Mosley had directed in imitation of Nazi methods. He and other leaders of the Union are interned. The greatest part of the British public has come to recognize that antisemitic agitation is at bottom a piece of Nazi propaganda and the stalking-horse in the attack of democratic institutions.

War has been a terrible teacher, for both the general and the Jewish community. It has exposed the root weaknesses; but at the same time it has fostered a greater solidarity and brought together all the elements of the population. For the Jews, in particular, it has emphasized the need of overhauling their communal organization and, above all, of strengthening their cultural and spiritual forces. Anglo-Jewry is awake. It is looking for fresh leadership, and may find it—at least in part—among the strangers within the gates.

This article is from the Menorah Journal.

A short story by Sholem Asch picturing Nazi cruelty, has been rejected by a number of English publications in the U.S., the editors explaining that they owe it to their readers "not to publish morbid material."

Personalize Your Hospitality with
BURNETT'S
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[illegible]
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Where's Santa?
Gone for a
DOW
"Come Rain, Snow, Sleet, Hail or Thunder, I'm stopping all the week-end at Harry Dickson's with Beer!"
P.S. A glass of Beer makes an ideal Christmas gift.

CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

An Impartial Medium for the Dissemination of Jewish News and Views
Published Weekly by the Canadian Jewish Review

Montreal: Room 803, 1253 McGill College Ave. Phone Marquette 1303-4-5
Toronto: Room 1207, 31 Dundas Square Phone Elgin 1438-7

Entered as Second-Class Mail at the Post Office at Ottawa, in December 1921. Subscription Price, $2.00 per year, United States $3.50

B. F. Cohen, Editor. Rabbi H. J. Stern, Contributing Editor. George W. Cohen, Manager.

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

DECEMBER 25, 1942 VOL. XXV, No. 12

Commentaries

By Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi

At Last The Allied Nations Have Spoken

The civilized world stands aghast at the authentic reports of approximately two million Jews done to death by the Nazi beasts. And what is more gruesome is the order of Hitler that by the end of 1943 the estimated five million Jews left in Europe must be exterminated. At last the Allied Nations have condemned these outrages and in a joint pronouncement warned the Nazis that when the day of reckoning comes these will be held responsible for the crimes.

Would that the civilized nations with the rise of Hitler's policy toward the Jews in 1933 had seen the meaning of Nazi anti-Semitism, perhaps this horrible spectacle of bestiality might have been averted and the tragedy of this gigantic holocaust of slaughter prevented. But the leaders of the democracies were un-understanding and indifferent to the plight of Israel. Thus the Jewish people, unprotected and unarmed, was left on the battlefield to be devoured by the Nazi beasts. The plight of Jewry in Germany was considered by allied statesmen as an internal German problem as if human liberty and decency were to be divided into geographical spaces. It is only when the politicel interests of the great democracies themselves were found to be in conflict with Nazism that the nations acted in defense of civilized values of living and striving.

Guilty as Hitler and the Nazis are, some guilt for this terrible atmosphere where such horror can be enacted on the small peoples of Europe by Nazi tyranny, rests upon the Allied Nations. These must now act swiftly and with the language of force to rescue Jews and non-Jews alike from the European inferno. Perhaps neutral Sweden might be persuaded to give sanctuary to thousands of the starving on the Continent right now!

There is no doubt that the doom of Hitler is now sealed. The day of Nazi downfall is very near at hand. The fantastic propaganda of anti-Semitism and Jewish extermination[illegible] ally employed by the Hitlerites at the attempt to [illegible] of the German people from the disaster [illegible] Germany.

[illegible] Jews must solemnly permit the [illegible] of our cause, in support of those agencies [illegible] to preserve life within ghetto walls. We Jews of [illegible] must now realize that American Jewry is now root [illegible] trunk of the tree of Jewish life. European Jewry has now but become a branch. Those of our brethren who will survive will need our loving care to be nurtured back to normal life. Most of them will be but shadows of human beings.

But let us pray too that this be our final contest with paganism. We have met pagans through the past three thousand years and history testifies to the triumph of the Jewish spirit. That spirit triumphantly is now heard in the united voice of Allied Nations. We are for the first time not alone in the wars with the pagans. Teutonic paganism must now war with Christian as well as Jew. And we Jews in our comradeship with Christians in this struggle find great comfort and strength.

The spirit is indestructible and we followers of God await in confidence the triumphant day when mankind will be liberated from the Nazi scourge. May this gigantic struggle be not in vain. May the just society emerge, the beloved community where all people shall come to know that God is One and His Name One. Let then on that day all nations become truly united in brotherhood and peace.

The Spirit Of The Christmas Season

With the theology of Christmas we Jews need not be concerned but the spirit of the Christmas season with its message of peace and goodwill we gladly share with our non-Jewish neighbors. We rejoice too that out of Israel came Jesus of Nazareth whose nativity is so solemnly observed by the church and whose life has become an inspiration and example to millions who walk this earth by the name of Christian. If only Christians would remember that we Jews gave them the greatest of Christmas gifts, namely, Christianity!

Judaism is the mother of Christianity; the synagogue is the mother of the church. Alas, too often the followers of the daughter religion have forgotten to reverence the mother religion. Hence ill-will resulted. There are still numberless who consider themselves as good followers of Jesus, the Jew, and by their behaviour toward the Jew are from head to foot anti-Semites. Surely good Christians cannot be Jew-haters and Jew-baiters.

Right here in our own City, so-called pious Christians are the very ones often to practice discrimination against Jews in industry, finance and in the realm of education. How contrary all this is to the teaching of Him who was born in Bethlehem in ancient Judea, a Jew of Jews who, in accordance with the teachings of Judaism, his faith, called upon men to love one another. Of course our tragic times have brought increased goodwill between Christian and Jew. For the Nazis war upon the entire Judeo-Christian conception of life. Hence Jewish-Christian comradeship is growing. But the time has come for all followers of God to organize themselves in a Council of Religions that will present a united front in the war against injustice and unrighteousness wherever these make themselves evidenced on our globe.

Jesus, unto whom Christians pay special homage on December 25th was a man who loved all his fellowmen. True to the best in Jewish tradition, he hated hypocrisy, cruelty and selfishness. He, like all the prophetic Jewish worthies, hungered after righteousness. That righteousness is not only to be evidenced on one day of the year, Christmas, but every day. It has to do with a way of life and not just a mere creed.

So in greeting our fellow-Christians on Christmas Day, we Jews can give prayerful emphasis to the hope that the spirit of the Christmastide become a daily life-striving and that honest goodwill be practised at all times between the followers of Jesus and the blood-brothers of Jesus.

On Christmas Day, the birth story of Jesus, the Jew, is repeated: the angels sang out into the night: "Glory to the highest and peace to men on earth." That is the birth song of Christianity. In truth it is an echo of the song that is sung to the present day in the synagogue of the Jew. For Christianity, in its best announcement, is only an echo of Judaism. Thus on every Sabbath the very song of the angels is intoned in every synagogue: "Glory on earth and in heaven."

Judaism stresses that this earth be made livable and lovable and heavenly. Here on earth let Jew and Christians on the finest terms of goodwill build the Kingdom of God speedily. Then it will be merry for mankind not only on the Christmas Day but every day.

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without temper
That for what it costs me to be free,
I might have had an easier."

It is interesting to note that from the groups who frequently chide the Jews for the prominence of retaliation in ancient law, there have appeared not only individuals but governments who are willing to pledge themselves to visit retribution on those responsible for the present murder of Jews in Nazi-occupied countries. In its oldest form the law of Israel included the law of "measure for measure", and it was the popular feeling that God punishes nations and men with sufferings nearly identical with those which they have sinfully inflicted on others. The other day a letter to the New York Herald Tribune from a non-Jewish person demanded that for every one killed by the Nazis the German people should give up one from their own number to death: "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"; a body for a body, a life for a life. The latest news in this regard, of course, is the statement of eleven united nations promising to punish war criminals not later than at the end of the war, and meantime to collect facts with a view to their apprehension.

Evidently, such a statement as the United Nations made, reciting some of the brutalities which the Nazis have committed and pledging vengeance, is an imperative part of the political warfare of the present struggle, otherwise it might be called "womanish" by a certain type of men folks and naive by any who have reached mature judgment. One sentence in it seems to reveal its main purpose, the one in which the United Nations "declare that such events can only strengthen the resolve of all freedom-loving peoples to overthrow the barbarous Hitlerite tyranny". Apparently they hope to do what they can to create the resistance which might progress into open rebellion. Perhaps they hope to create hope itself on the basis of the belief that while there is hope there is life. But, as far as punishing people is concerned, you first have to catch them, a simple fact, all too terrible in these days.

President Roosevelt's attitude with regard to guilt for the criminal acts of German officers and officials has been known since September when at a press conference he endorsed the declaration of the refugee Balkan governments in London that they intend to bring to court, after victory is won, all those who should be punished. These governments must have believed that the hope of vengeance would go far to sustain those who are smothering under the heavy hand of the invaders, farther, say, than some new blueprints for another paradise or a prospectus for a brave new world. These same people, then, have been appealed to again by the United Nations statement. The Nazi conquerors have ruled Europe in a way that could not have been encompassed in the wildest nightmares of normal people, a way that has made a science of horror and a system of savagery, and which millions would like to avenge, but can[illegible] by

Something like the United Nations statement was foreshadowed by the sudden interest which the daily newspapers have manifested in recent weeks with regard to grim accounts of Jewish persecutions, many of these reports so old as to have grown accustomed in the reading of this writer, since the Canadian Jewish Review regularly publishes more news of this kind than any other English - language publication in Canada, or in America, for that matter. Also, governments in exile seem to have had a part in the groundwork by releasing news of various kinds of disapproval and opposition to the Nazis in the conquered countries.

After Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden read the declaration of the United Nations to the House of Commons, James A. de Rothschild, Jewish Liberal Member of Parliament, made a moving speech during which his voice faltered several times under emotional strain and when he had taken his seat every member rose in silent sympathy with the victims of the Nazis. Jewry in England, as here, expressed gratitude for the statement condemning the persecutions, and naturally felt warmed and consoled that nations and their leaders had taken the part of the mistreated against the persecutors. It was a humane declaration and the Jews liked it, even if the hope may not be realized that the United Nations will afford asylum for refugees from Hitler in territories under their control.

The United Nations have delivered themselves of a joint declaration warning the Nazis in stout and solemn terms of the dreadful punishment which awaits them for what they have done toward exterminating the Jews, and say that all facts and names are being collected with this aim in view. But this column does not believe that the statement has had or will have the slightest effect on the Germans or minimize their indifference to the human suffering they have caused, not only among the Jews but among the Poles, the Greeks, and the others, much less act as a deterrent to future acts of a callous and criminal nature.

The Jews can only say that the nations have taken stern note of the agony of their people and have spoken out against the perpetrators thereof in lieu of being able to do anything actual against them, aside from the waging of the war. But vengeance will not bring back the murdered dead. And the promise of it in the future is a poor substitute for a few good havens in the present for those who need to escape to live first before they can observe the workings of retribution.

f.f.c.

Planned Rescue Measures For Refugee Children In France Have Not Been Stopped

By Saul Hayes, Of Montreal, National Executive Director, United Jewish Refugee And War Relief Agencies

The great events in North Africa and the German invasion of Vichy France have greatly affected the plan of the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies to bring to Canada a thousand Jewish refugee children now in France, as part of a great humanitarian movement of refugee children from Europe to this hemisphere.

It is too early to say with any certainty or exactitude how these military developments have affected the plan of the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies, but it should be stated that those who are dealing with the situation overseas as well as on this continent are doing everything possible to carry out the scheme to the greatest extent feasible under the new circumstances. It is certainly unnecessary to consider that anything which has happened has stopped the planned rescue measures.

A considerable number of refugee children from France, many of them orphans, have escaped from that country into Spain, Portugal and Switzerland before and since the German invasion of southern France. Jewish and other rescue agencies in these countries are caring for these children and the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies is contributing materially to this humanitarian work, and their representatives are exploring every means of transit and escape to bring those children to the safety which has been promised them in Canada and in other countries of this hemisphere.

It should be added that arrangements have been made to receive and to care for these children in Canada pending their eventual placement in foster homes in case a transport of these children will reach this country without much prior notification.

It should be made clear to all concerned that all efforts to aid these innocent and helpless victims of the war through such agencies as the U.J.R & W.R.A. must be continued and expanded in the greatest measure. Our organization is making all preparations for the carrying out of the child rescue scheme.

The gratitude of the Canadian Jewish community to our government for permitting the entry of these children is not any less warm in spite of the difficulties which have developed in the execution of the plan. In the same manner the cooperation of the provincial government in facilitating the placement of these children has won the thanks of Canadian Jewry.

At the same time Canadian Jews continually bear in mind that the military operations which have temporarily complicated the rescue of these children have already resulted in the [illegible] of thousands of [illegible] Jews [illegible] great knocking step toward the final liberation of Jewry in Europe which must follow upon the victory of the empire and its allies.

SAYS NO ANTI-JEWISH BIAS IN FINLAND

(Continued from Page One)

"No change in the status of the Jews has taken place nor been contemplated since the adoption of the present Constitution in 1919.

"By the order of my Government, I have to add that there does not even exist a Jewish problem in Finland, where the Jews, some 2,000 persons in all, are loyally taking part in the common defense of the country as well as the discharge of other duties of citizenship.

"I am further in a position to inform you that among the aliens residing in Finland there have been found some undesirable elements, which have been interned during the war, but the treatment accorded them has not in any way been influenced by considerations of race or religion."

NO JEW IN HOLLAND AFTER JULY 1, NAZI PLAN

(Continued from Page One)

"The Dutch Churches," it said, "already deeply shocked by the measures against the Jews in the Netherlands, have taken cognizance with horror of the new measures through which men, women, children, and whole families are sent away to the territory of the German Reich and its dependencies. The suffering which must thus come to tens of thousands of people and the knowledge of these measures go against the deepest moral consciousness of the Dutch people. Above all, the conflict between these measures and God's claim of justice and mercy obliges us to address to you an urgent appeal not to carry out these decrees."

REFUGEE THRONGS, UNDER VICHY FORCED LABOR, PRAY FOR ALLIED SUCCESS IN NORTH AFRICA

(Continued from Page One)

the whims of the individual rulers. But they perseveringly established communities, founded Synagogues and Yeshivas and, during the early Middle Ages, greatly enriched Jewish culture. In Morocco there lived such great Jewish scholars as Maimonides.

The Moslem rulers subjected the Jews to discrimination, compelling them to wear black clothes, walk barefooted, and to live in ghettoes. To this day Moroccan Jews wear long black robes with wide sleeves and large numbers are crowded in the narrow squalid streets of the mellahs or ghettoes. (It was left to the Vichy Government once again to force the Jews who lived outside the ghetto to move in).

In the intervening period of comparative ease and security the Jews flourished both culturally and economically, and contributed to national progress.

There are five distinct types of Jews in the North African protectorates. First, the Berber or mountain Jews, who are either nomads or primitive tillers of the soil. Their vernacular is Berber. Next, the Jews of the mellahs, in the towns and cities—these form the majority—who speak an Arab vernacular and write it with Hebrew letters. Thirdly, the Sefardi Jews whose ancestors arrived after the expulsions from Spain in 1492 and from Portugal in 1496. Since the French occupation European Jews, mainly French Jews, who make up the fourth type, settled in Morocco and the other North African countries. The fifth group consists of the most recent arrivals—the refugees.